CONGRESSMAN HEARST'S ARGUMENT FOR CONTROL OF RAILROAD RATES

I STRUCK TOWN ON A NICE DAY

THE WEATHER.

For Boston and vicinity: Fair to-night and Wednesday; fresh westerly winds.

High water: 7:49 a. m.; 8:16 p. m.

HEARST'S
BOSTON AMERICAN
THE TWENTIETH CENTURY NEWSPAPER
AND NEW YORK JOURNAL

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EXPERT HAY INSISTS MABEL PAGE WROTE MORTON NOTE

Sketched in Court by Artist Burgess of the Boston American Staff.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL PARKER CROSS-EXAMINING EXPERT HAY.

Sketched in Court by Artist Burgess of the Boston American Staff.

EXPERT HAY, WITNESS FOR DEFENCE.

Long Battle of Wits Between Attorney-General and Witness Ends with Former Thoughtful and Latter Leaving Stand with Smile on His Face.

Attorney-General Herbert Parker and Colonel Edwin B. Hay, the latter a noted lawyer and handwriting expert, of Washington, D. C., retained as a witness in the trial of Charles L. Tucker, charged with the Mabel Page murder, engaged in an intellectual duel to-day.

It was during the Attorney-General's cross-examination of the expert. Mr. Parker has earned a reputation as one of the ablest cross-examiners in the country, but when he had finished with Colonel Hay the latter's genial, florid face was wreathed in smiles, while there were thoughtful wrinkles on the brow of the Attorney-General.

BRILLIANT WIT.

It was one of the most brilliant interchanges of questions and answers ever seen in a Massachusetts court room. Attorney-General Parker, not to be outdone by the witness, was gentle and deferential, while Colonel Hay was suave, courteous and imperturbable.

The testimony and cross-examination of Colonel Hay attracted a throng to the courtroom. The room was filled and hundreds crowded the corridors and streets. There were fully 100 women outside the courtroom, many of whom had been trying since early in the forenoon to obtain seats. The throng increased at the afternoon session.

POSITIVE AS TO ADDRESS.

Colonel Hay declared that he was as positive that the "Morton" address was written by Mabel Page as he was that it was not written by Tucker. He admitted, however, that he had found four similarities between the "Morton" address and the Tucker standards.

The Attorney-General was unable to shake the perfect composure of the witness. Once, after a declaration by the witness, the Attorney-General exclaimed

"But that is not my hypothesis."

"Well, I cannot figure from a wrong hypothesis," said Colonel Hay with velvety tones and deprecating gesture.

A witness whose name has never appeared in the case will be called to the witness stand to account for the blood stains on Tucker's knife and clothing. He is Brian Fish, a young man in the employ of Thorp & Martin, who went with Tucker to a theatre in Boston during the week following the murder.

Tucker, previous to going to the theatre with Fish, had attempted without success to sell his knife. It was in the sheath, and in his overcoat pocket. When he and Fish were about to sit down in the theatre, the knife slipped from the sheath and fell

Continued on 2nd Page, 1st Column.

BEMIS SHOWS HOW THE DORCHESTER COMPANY WASTES ITS PROFITS

BOSTON AMERICAN GAS EXPERT PROVES IT COULD MAKE 20 PER CENT. DIVIDEND.

During his cross-examination by Robert M. Morse, counsel for the Gas Trust, at the hearing before the gas commissioners to-day, Professor Edward W. Bemis, the gas expert, testified that if the Dorchester Gas Light Company would buy gas direct from the Pipe Line company at the rate paid by the other companies, 25 to 30 cents per 1,000 feet, instead of buying through the other companies at 60 cents per 1,000 feet, it could pay 20.6 per cent. dividends on its capital of $519,000, instead of the 10 per cent. it now pays.

This statement came in the course of the cross-examination by which Mr. Morse attempted to show that, under present conditions and expenses, the gas companies could not sell gas at 80 cents. Professor Bemis testified that all the gas bought by the Dorchester company from the Brookline and Roxbury companies at 60 cents was bought by the latter companies from the Pipe Line company at 25 and 30 cents.

He contended that the Dorchester company could buy direct from the pipe line and increase its profits.

George Interposes Testimony.

While Mr. Morse was questioning Professor Bemis about the South Boston Gas Light Company, Commissioner George interposed with a remark about the lack of connection of the New England Gas & Coke Company with the Boston situation at the time the contracts were made. He said he did not understand that the coke company then entered into consideration.

Mr. Auerbach, counsel for 70,000 signers of the BOSTON AMERICAN petition, objected to Mr. George's interposition. "It does not seem proper," he said, "for anyone, even a commissioner, to be practically testifying. If anyone wants evidence introduced it should be brought out by questions to a witness."

Whether the constituent companies of the Gas Trust could afford to sell gas at 80 cents per thousand feet under present expenses, as shown in the companies' reports, irrespective of whether the expenses were just or merely representative of the science of bookkeeping was the subject of the cross-examination of Professor Bemis by Mr. Morse.

As the representatives of the trust arrange their figures, it would be difficult for the companies to sell gas at eighty cents per thousand feet, the price asked for by Mayor Collins and 70,890 signers of the BOSTON AMERICAN'S petition. Mr. Morse to-day based his questions on certain figures of cost of gas agreeable to him, but not to the witness. But the answers of the witness had to be based on the figures and facts given him by the counsel cross-examining.

Based on these, and not on witness's own facts as already presented to the board, the answers were made to appear favorable for the moment to the Gas Trust.

Usual Counsel Present.

The usual counsel were present. J. T. Auerbach representing the signers of the BOSTON AMERICAN'S petition; Corporation Counsel Babson, for Mayor Collins; Feliz Rackemann, for the town of Brookline, and Mr. Morse. President Richards of the gas companies again sat beside Mr.

Continued on 5th Page, 2nd Column

W. R. Hearst Argues on His Bill to CONTROL RAILROAD RATES

Tells House Committee Congress Must Protect the People from Oppression.

Congress Can Delegate Powers; Commerce Commission Proper Body to Adjust Rates.

By Boston American Leased Wire.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Representative William Randolph Hearst addressed the House committee on interstate and foreign commerce yesterday for an hour and a half on the merits of the bill he has introduced to stop freight rate extortions and discriminations and to establish a court of interstate commerce.

Representatives Esch and Townsend introduced respectively bills on the same subject that are popularly called "Administration Measures," for the reason that the bills were drawn as the result of several conferences held by Messrs. Esch and Townsend with President Roosevelt and Attorney-General Moody.

In Line With Hearst Bill.

Mr. Esch introduced a bill giving the interstate commerce commission the right to fix a freight rate in lieu of one adjudged unreasonable, and Mr. Townsend introduced a bill providing for the establishment of a transportation court.

Almost every item in the Esch-Townsond bills is found in the Hearst bill. Wherever there is positive legislation designed in these bills, the Hearst bill has been fol

Continued on 6th Page, 1st Column.

FLANKS TURNED BY JAP ATTACK

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 17.—General Kuropatkin reports that on January 14 a strong Japanese force, under cover of thick weather, turned both flanks of one of the Russian positions on the Sahke River. After a brisk fight the Russian artillery succeeded in forcing the Japanese to retire.

The Russian casualties were about five officers and fifty men killed and wounded.

PUT LIQUOR IN STUDENT PUNCH

The president of the sophomore class of the Malden High School has appointed a committee to try to ascertain who is responsible for placing liquor in the fruit punch that was served at the class dance in the armory last Friday night, as a result of which many members of the class were overcome.

An investigation is being made by the superintendent of schools, and if the guilty ones are found to be members of the school they undoubtedly will be expelled.

LOST IN LAWSON RAIDS JUMPED FROM BRIDGE

BROOKLYN POLICE CHECK LEAP TO RIVER BY MAN MOURNING FOR LOST $80,0000.

By Boston American Leased Wire.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—Claiming to have lost his fortune of $80,000 as a result of Thomas W. Lawson's attacks upon Wall Street interests, a man who said he was Frank D. Austin, forty years of age, of No. 356 West Forty-eighth street, Manhattan, attempted twice to throw himself from the Brooklyn bridge but was prevented by Captain Devanney, of the bridge police, who grappled with the man, and after a long struggle, in which he was helped by two detectives, placed him under arrest.

Captain Devanney had been warned by telephone message that a man was about to jump from the Brooklyn bridge, and taking with him Detective MacAuley and Roberts of the Sands Street Station, he at once started to intercept the would-be suicide.

"I want to end it all," he said. "I have lost $80,000 in Wall street, all on account of that frenzied financier, Thomas W. Lawson."

TWO QUIT FIGHT FOR CURLEY SEAT

The political situation in Ward 17 is much simplified to-day by the withdrawal of John F. Tully and Michael E. Drew, candidates for representative to succeed Thomas F. Curley, at the election February 14.

The remaining candidates are Jeremiah J. Good and ames F. Dooley, Democrats, and Charles H. Tisdale, Republican.

NO MANAGER NAMED YET FOR THE NATIONALS

Baseball puzzle: Who will be the manager of the Boston Nationals next season?

There was every reason to believe that something was doing this morning when an impromptu meeting came off in the corridor of the New Old South building, attended by Captain Fred Tenney, Billy Rogers and Mr. Billings, a more strenuous fan never lived, and the trio held animated conversation, which ended as unsatisfactorily as it had begun.

That all-important question, "who will the manager be," was evidently receiving considerable attention, and so far as the short session went appearances indicated that Freddie Tenney was not in a joyful mood.

Genial Billy Rogers, with his sphinx-like attitude, was a good listener on the interesting subject in which he figures, but his resigned expression showed that he was not wasting any breath on the subject unless the matter was up in headquarters.

After the discussion had subsided to a state where it was safe to approach the party, Mr. Billings was singled out as the last one to get any information from, as he was not directly involved in the subject on tap except to see it peacefully culminated.

"No, we have not settled the managership yet, but hope to within a few days. The matter is in statu quo just at present, but you will not have to wait long before something comes out."

President Soden was hurriedly called up for an official statement as things seemed to be moving in the National camp at last, but word came back that it would be fully ten days before there would be a meeting ere a decision would be made.

There have been several applications for the manager's berth, said President Soden, "but none has come from Horace Fogel whose name I have noticed in the papers."

EXPERT HAY FOUND SIMILARITIES IN TUCKER AND MORTON WRITINGS

Expert Declares, However, That Mabel Page Wrote the Address as Well as the Note for Her Father.

Drawn in Court by Albert Burgess of Boston American Staff.

HANDWRITING EXPERT HAY ON STAND FOR TUCKER DEFENCE.

Continued from First Page.

from the pocket to the floor between the two rows of seats.

CUT HIS FINGERS.

In groping for it Tucker cut his fingers and knuckles slightly. He thrust the knife back in his pocket, without replacing it in the sheath. Fish saw Tucker's fingers bleeding, and will testify to this fact as well as to Tucker's having replaced the knife in his pocket without thrusting it into the sheath.

Tucker looked bright and confident when he entered the court room to-day. He manifested greater interest in the proceedings than during previous sessions, but his face was always calm, imperturbable and expressionless. He watched the witnesses and listened closely to their statements without a show of emotion flickering over his face.

Tucker seems to share the confidence of his counsel and his friends. At one of the recesses yesterday he circled about in the small room assigned to his counsel and chatted with the lawyers, expert witnesses and some intimate friends. There was no depression in his conversation.

The crowd that attempted to gain entrance to the trial to-day was greater than on any previous day.

COLONEL HAY AGAIN.

Edwin B. Hay, the handwriting expert, resumed his direct testimony at the opening of court to-day. He compared the word "Charlestown" in the standard writing of Tucker with the word in the "Morton" address. He said:

"They are dissimilar in every regard, and the conclusion by comparison of these two writings is that the person that made the standard 'Charlestown' did not make that in the 'Morton' address."

Mr. Hay's conclusion regarding the ownership of the entire Morton note was probably the most notable that has been given by any expert in the case. He said:

"I have not been able to find a conclusion upon which to express an opinion other than that the Morton address and the standard were not written by the same person."

Mr. Hay said that he had gone further than the standards in the case to make a comparison between the Morton note and the Mabel Page note. He had examined the original will made by Miss Page, and on file in the office of the registrar of wills. A photograph of the will was placed in evidence.

SPACING HABIT.

"I find by actual measurement that the distance from the top of the writing to the top of the paper in the Morton note is the same as the distance between the first line of writing and the top of the paper in the Mabel Page note. Whoever wrote these exhibits had this habit of spacing—the habit of arranging writing with reference to the size of the paper always in the same way in pictorial effect.

"I find that the Morton writing does not follow the base lines, but gradually tends upward. I find this same characteristic in Mabel Page's note. The 'J' in the Morton note is out of the question as a matter of comparison, because I found no 'J's' in Mabel Page's writing. The 'M's' in the 'Morton' note are the same in character as those made by Mabel Page in her conceded writing.

"Mabel Page was an excellent writer, but there is a marked difference between her writing in the note left for her father and that in the will. I find in her writing a strong indication that Mabel Page thought a great deal faster than she wrote. This is indicated in both the "Morton" note and the note to her father.

HAD NO DOUBT.

"There is no doubt in my mind that Mabel Page wrote the note; there is no doubt in my mind that she wrote the will, and there is no doubt in my mind that she wrote the 'J. L. Morton' name and address."

Mr. Hay identified photographs which had been made of Mabel Page's writing, and also displayed composites. After Mr. Hay's identification of the photographs, Wilbur F. Turner, a photographer, who had made the reproductions, was called to the stand. He testified that they had been made accurately and carefully.

Colonel Hay, with the use of a blackboard, made his point clearer to the jury than any previously heard expert. He talked directly to the jurors. His voice was strong, and his round, ruddy face, beaming with good humor, made a favorable impression on the audience.

Colonel Hay pointed out some characteristics in the "Morton" note and the Mabel Page note that had not before been mentioned. Attorney-General Parker settled down in his chair with a photograph of the comparisons before him, and laughed inaudibly as the expert proceeded. He was apparently waiting with impatience to begin his cross-examination.

THE DIFFERENCE.

The difference in the slant of the letters in the "Morton" note are easily accounted for, Colonel Hay said.

The pencil was a short one, the pad very small, and the position of the pad is responsible for these differences," he said. "Whereas in the Tucker standard there are many styles of 'M's', in the Mabel Page will there is only one style. In all the writings of Mabel Page, notably in the word 'Mabel,' the capital 'M' and the following 'a' are not joined. 'Mabel' was her name, and this characteristic was a fixed habit; there can be no doubt about that."

The frequent occurrence of breaks between letters in the "Morton" note was emphasized by the witness as indicating a fixed habit of the writer.

"They indicate," he said, "the present universal habit of breaking. That is one of the strongest bases for comparison, because it is an unconscious characteristic."

Mr. Hay then analyzed the Mabel Page note, pointing out to the jury the many breaks between letters that actually occurred in that document.

The direct examination of Colonel Hay ended with comparison of the breaks.

PARKER TAKES WITNESS.

When Attorney-General Parker began the cross-examination of Colonel Hay it was apparent that there was a feeling among those in the courtroom that the Attorney-General would try to "rattle" the witness, as he tried with one of the other experts yesterday, and from the first question which he asked his purpose was evident.

"You are also a colonel as well as a lawyer?" asked the Attorney-General. "Yes, I have the honor."

"And have you done any military service?" "Yes."

"Are you in the active practice of law?" "Yes."

"Do you preserve a right of the argumentative habit in the lawyer?" "I do."

"So that in trying this evidence you are actuated by the habits of the lawyer more than in the judicial weighing of evidence?" "In this case it has been in the judicial weighing of evidence only."

"Can you change your personal characteristics for this case?" "I can do almost anything I try."

"Have you tried pretty hard in this case?" "I have tried very hard, and I have reached a conclusion."

MISS PAGE WROTE IT?

"And your conclusion is that the 'Morton' note was written by Mabel Page?" "Yes."

"And you started out to make that conclusion?" "No."

"Did you assume that the Morton note and the Page note were written at the same time?" "No."

"You started with an assumption, the truth of which you do not know now?" "I started with the assumption that they were written at the same time."

"And you do not now know whether they were written at the same time?" "I don't know."

"And you don't know that they were written under the same physical conditions?" "I don't know."

"That is to say, the assumption which you make is not effective? Can you assume certain things, and then find that your assumptions were all wrong?" "The conclusion is not based alone upon that assumption."

It appeared that Colonel Hay had already succeeded in contradicting himself under the cross fire of the Attorney-General. He did remarkably well, however, considering Mr. Parker's ability as a cross-examiner, and although there was an occasional tilt between the two Colonel Hay's answers were usually given very directly.

QUESTION OF INTELLIGENCE.

"Let me ask you whether my question is intelligent?" "Perfectly intelligible."

"If you assume as your premises certain facts that are not in existence, is your conclusion affected by the fact that your premises are false? Is that intelligible?" "Yes, sir."

"Can you answer it yes or no?" "I cannot."

"Still, it is intelligible?" "Yes, sir."

"And very nicely put?" "Very nicely."

"Have you not given in late years more time to the study of law than to handwriting?" "Handwriting comes to me; it is natural; the study of law is a study."

"This is a sort of inspiration?" "I don't believe in inspirations, sir."

"You use the expression 'it comes to me?'" "Did I use that? Well, now, it doesn't come to me."

"It is a sort of birthright?" "All that is born in everyone, either an artist or a poet, is that."

"Which are you, an artist or a poet?" "With regard to lines and spaces and curves I am an artist."

"And that is born or cultivated?" "Born and cultivated."

HE "STUDIED" LAW.

"Did your law come to you, or did you have to study it?" "I studied that, sir."

"Then there is a difference between your legal knowledge and your gifts of handwriting knowledge?" "Yes."

"Distinctly different—one is a little more exact than the other?" "One is reasoned upon demonstrations and the other upon facts."

"Which is reasoned upon demonstration?" "Handwriting is, with lines and figures."

"Your demonstrations are largely assumptions?" "No, sir."

"Not at all?" "Not at all. Demonstrations are demonstrations."

"That is really an excellent way to define demonstrations; what do you mean?" "That is to say, certain lines have certain lengths, certain curves have certain degrees, there are certain habits placing them together, and certain habits in the formation of words, which, all placed together in a combination, make a character that is intelligible. That is a demonstration. Compared with other lines of the same proportions and under the same conditions, it becomes then a demonstration through which, by comparison, an opinion is made and expressed."

"Undoubtedly?" "Yes."

"And the demonstration to which you refer in the matter of this handwriting analysis, is a demonstration of opinion, is it not?" "Yes; it is."

"The significance of the lines, figures and characters to which you refer very largely depends upon the conditions that attended their creation or making?" "Certainly."

"So, without the exact knowledge of the conditions that surrounded their creation are you left free to conjecture exact results?" "No, sir."

Attorney-General Parker asked the witness to pay careful attention to his question and then asked:

"Did you say if a thing is not like it is unlike?" "Yes."

"And you state the same proposition corollary? Therefore, when two things are not alike it is a difference?" "Yes."

"You are perfectly sure of those propositions?" "I think so."

"Ahe you very sure?" "Oh, certainly sir."

"So we start with a common understanding of that. Is your method of determining the identity of a disputed piece of paper by first a comparison of similarities between that and the acknowledged standards of writing?" "Yes."

"Do you find any similarities between the handwriting of the prisoner, as exemplified in the standards and the 'Morton' note?" "I don't find exact similarities."

SOME SIMILARITIES.

"I don't ask about exact similarities. Did you find any at all?" "None at all."

"None at all?" "I found one similarity."

"What is that one?" "Between the stroke that finishes the 's.'"

"Do you find any other similarity?" "Yes, in the capital letters."

"Well, see if you can't find some more similarities?" "I find a similarity in the 'ton' in 'Morton.'"

"Now, we have found five similarities, haven't we?" "Only four."

"Five, aren't there?" "Only four, I think."

"Colonel, are you as sure the 'Morton' note was written by Mabel Page as you are sure that it was not written by Tucker?" "Yes."

"Do you think the facilities of forming an opinion of the characteristics of Mabel Page as good as those of Tucker?" "I do."

"Then you think the Mabel Page note and the writing in her will afforded you enough to reach a conclusion?" "Yes, sir."

"Isn't the note in her will a rather limited amount?" "Somewhat limited in letters, but not in characteristics."

APPARENT TO THE EYE.

"Do you think that the 'Morton' note and the note written by Miss Page to her father were written at the same time and under the same conditions?" "Yes."

"Do you think that the similarity between these two notes is apparent to the eye?" "I do."

"But there is some difference?" "Yes, and I have explained that."

"Well, will you please tell me why, if both notes were written under the same physical conditions, there is an apparent difference in the writing?" "Because of pressure, haste, carelessness, stroke—all these go to indicate."

"You say that the conditions were identically the same and yet there is an apparent difference in the writing of these two notes?" "The conditions were the same, but the paper was held differently."

"Ah, but that is not my hypothesis?" "Well, I cannot figure from a wrong hypothesis."

"I'll be responsible for the hypothesis," said Parker.

"All I can say," replied Colonel Hay, "is that, assuming that every condition was exactly the same, there is an apparent difference in the writing."

ARE NOT UNUSUAL.

"Do you think that the characteristics manifested in Mabel Page's notes and the will are unusual?" "No."

"Did you not find in both illustrations characteristics very remarkably disclosed?" "Yes, sir."

"Does not this disclose that the writer has had the remarkable habit of breaking letters." "Yes."

"So it is very prominent?" "Yes."

Attorney General Parker handed the witness an envelope on which was written "Hugh Bancroft, Esq., No. 28 Beacon street, Boston, Mass.," and asked Mr. Hay to tell him where the breaks occurred in the writing.

There was a break between almost every letter, and it may have been that the Attorney-General had the envelope specially written for that purpose. Nothing further than the admission of the witness that breaking was very common was brought out, however.

Mr. Vahey then handed Mr. Parker an envelope which was addressed to him, and requested him to ask the witness to explain the breaks in this writing. Mr. Hay replied that he could find only one break, and that was in the word "Personal."

EXAMINES ENVELOPES.

The Attorney-General laughed at the answer of the witness, and remarked:

"Well, Mr. Vahey is better to you than we are."

Another envelope with the address "Hon. Herbert Parker, State House, Boston, Mass.," was given to the witness for examination. He found many breaks in the writing.

These envelopes are supposed to have been selected at random, and the writer is unknown. Mr. Parker's intention, however, was fairly evident when he followed with this line of questioning:

"What do you consider the most significant identity between the 'Morton' note and Miss Page's writing?" "It is the nonjoining of the 'M' and 'a,' the 'M' and 'o,' 'c' and 'h' and the break in 'Mass.'"

"Then you think the most significant evidence is the break between the letters?" "Yes."

"And haven't you just told me that the breaks in letters are very common among many people?" "Yes."

"And then you think you have got a good comparison, although the breaks are very common?" "I am comparing only this writing, replied the witness, looking rather puzzled.

THE POSTAL CARD.

Attorney-General Parker brought forth the postal card which was found in Tucker's possession, and which was in evidence, and asked:

"Is the pencil writing on the back of this card, excepting the date, in the writing of the prisoner?" "All the pencilled writing except the date appears to be and is in the same writing as that on the sales slip."

The government considered this admission by the defence's expert as highly important to them. Attorney-General Parker said as much at the five-minute recess. The lawyers for the defence, however, do not consider the postal card as of any importance in the case. They point out that it was written to Tucker five days after the murder, and the writing on the back of it could not possibly have had anything to do with the writing of the Morton note on the day of the murder.

"In your comparison between the Morton note and the standards did you use exclusively the government standard?" "No, sir, although I accepted all the government standards."

"And, in reaching your conclusion, you did not use samples of Tucker's writing which were made after his arrest?" "I did use handwriting that the defendant made since his arrest, for the purpose of arriving at my conclusion."

"Do you think that a pen and ink writing is as useful for the purpose of comparing for identification where the disputed writing is in pencil?" "No, sir."

WRITES ANY WAY.

In discussing the breaks between letters and the plan of the letters in the Morton note, Mr. Parker asked:

"You yourself write straight, Mr. Hay?" "I can write any kind of a way," replied the expert with a bland smile.

"Isn't it a commo nthing for one writing a running hand and attempting to write a back hand, to break between the first and second letters?" "Well, yes."

Regarding the collection of letters from the Mabel Page writing, Colonel Hay said they were made after he had reached the conclusion that Tucker did not write the "Morton" note.

"Then it was rather to confirm than to make further tests?" "No, sir."

"How could it be otherwise?" "I did not know whether the counsel for the defence would want any other conclusion than that Tucker did not write the note. I desire to show by the same reasoning who did write the 'Morton' note."

"In other words to demonstrate your belief?" "It did demonstrate my belief and that is the conclusion."

"Now having formed the belief and having a desire to demonstrate it before the jury, were you conscious of a little bit of determination to demonstrate it anyway?" "No, sir."

FIXED DETERMINATION.

"You are a little unyielding in your opinion?" "I have a very fixed determination."

Colonel Hay's replies were made with great suavity. Both he and the Attorney-General bowed and smiled and made gestures to each other in Alphonse and Gaston style, while the spectators, the jurymen and even the Court had traces of mirth on their features. Tucker alone sat stolidly in his cage without a trace of emotion on his face.

"Well your fixed determination was to demonstrate the correctness of your belief?" said Mr. Parker. "Certainly," replied Colonel Hay.

"And you would not be shaken without some little consciousness of mortification?" "I should hate to think I could be shaken after making a conclusion."

"You would certainly very much regret anything that militated against your conclusion?" "Certainly, sir."

"Now you are a lawyer and an expert?" "Yes."

"Where does the lawyer end and the expert appear?" "The lawyer stops where the case ends. When the expert begins everything is subservient. I am standing here in my capacity as an expert."

"Is there any doubt that you are a lawyer?" "Wel—ahem—there has been some question."

TRIES TO SEPARATE.

"The spirit of advocacy has not been forgotten by you?" "I hope not."

"You are not conscious of being different from other lawyers?" "No, I should hate to say so; but I try to separate the two as well as possible, the expert and lawyer."

"And you think you have?" "From my standpoint, I think, yes."

"What is your standpoint?" "I have kept the lawyer and the expert apart, so far as my conscience is concerned."

"Never mind conscience, we are talking about mentality." "I think in this case as an expert my mentality has been stronger."

"You have been conscientious?" "I have been very conscientious in my story."

"I know, for I believe you (laughter); you feel fidelity to the cause?" "Most assuredly sir."

"Which cause is your opinion?" It is, sir?"

"Did you not state twice in your testimony, 'It is admitted with regard to certain papers and facts'?" "I must have said so."

"Well, you inadvertently used the phrase of a lawyer, didn't you?" Yes, a very common phrase."

"Then oyu were thinking as a lawyer as well as an expert?" "I was thinking as an expert and talking as a lawyer."

STUDIED HUMAN NATURE.

"You were thinking between the two?" "I wanted to express my thought, I knew no other language."

"You used the language of the advocate?" "Yes—and ti is a pity."

"You have studied human nature pretty profoundly, haven't you?" "Yes, delightedly."

"Have you ever seen a type of man exactl like yourself?"

Witness (after a moment's thought): "I don't believe I ever saw my exact duplicate."

Mr. Parker: "I don't believe you have. I hope the mould may never be broken."

The Attorney General asked the witness a long question which the latter required a stenographer to read to him. While it was being read Colonel Hay leaned over and listened intently, and when the reading was finished stood up with a sigh.

Judge Sherman—"Answer yes or no, if you can."

Colonel Hay—"I wish I could, sir. If I say yes, I commit myself, and if I say no, I am in the same position."

Attorney-General Parker: "Are you afraid of committing yourself? Why can't you answer yes or no?" "Because I cannot with one little word put myself in the attitude as deteriorating from my position."

EXPONENT OF A SCIENCE.

"Do you think by answering yes or no you would deteriorate?" "Yes."

"What difference does it make to you how you are committed?" Because, if my reason were fallacious, it would lead to a fallacious result."

"Why are you afraid of committing myself?" "Because I stand here as the exponent of a science."

"Don't you also stand here as the exponent of an opinion?" "Yes, of an opinion reached by that science."

"You are afraid of committing yourself to an opinion adverse to your opinion? Do you think in stating the truth that it should make any difference as to how you will or will not be committed?" "I know my own methods as to how the conclusion is reached. I want you to agree that there is some reasoning in my reasoning, therefore, there is some reason in my attempting to make an explanation. I cannot stand in the position of having a premise lead to a conclusion and then by yes or no have myself committed to another premise."

Attorney-General Parker was clearly phased by the witness. He thought a moment and then asked:

"Is'nt your attitude that of defending an opinion?" "Yes."

Mr. Parker then sat down with wrinkled brow, while Colonel Hay left the stand with a broad smile on his face.

FAVOR BOARD ON INDUSTRIES

"Governor Douglas' suggestion to appoint a commission to investigate the Massachusetts industries and the effect of the tariff upon them is timely and valuable. It is quite along the line of the thought of the day," said F. W. Clark, the leather dealer, to-day at a hearing given on this recommendation of Governor Douglas by the federal relations committee of the Legislature.

"I think it is advisable for such a commission as the Governor suggests to be appointed," said Colonel A. C. Drinkwater, of Braintree.

"I am here to speak in favor of such a commission," said Charles S. Hamlin. "I believe the suggestion has met ready response from the public."

The federal relations committee will grant hearings on the various recommendations made by Governor Douglas in his inaugural. To-day many leather merchants and shoe manufacturers appeared intending to speak in favor of free hides. They were told that a hearing would be given on that question January 24.

SHIP SUBSIDY BY PARTY VOTE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—By a strict party vote, the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries to-day directed that the ship subsidy measure drafted by the Congressional Merchant Marine Commission, be favorably reported to the House. Efforts of the Democrats to amend the measure were defeated by party votes. General Grosvenor, of Ohio, will make the majority report on the bill, and Representative Luckin, of Michigan, the minority report.

EAST, WEST AND SOUTH

United in One Respect.

There may be differences of opinion regarding some subjects in sections of the country remote from each other, but there is none respecting the best remedy for piles, as witness the letters below.

"I have been feeling so good I could hardly believe it, after suffering with piles for a year, to find that I am once more feeling like myself. I wish you could have seen me before I started using Pyramid Pile Cure and look at me now, and you would say I am not the same man. I have gained 20 pounds, and all on account of Pyramid Pile Cure." Walter Sharkley, 56 Park St., Springfield, Mass.

"I bought a fifty cent box of Pyramid Pile Cure and used as directed with the most unexpected results, a complete cure. I have been troubled with piles for thirty years and was in much distress and passed much blood, but at present am free from any kind of piles." F. McKay, Weaverville, Cal.

"Pyramid Pile Cure has been worth thousands of dollars to me; it cured me after using numbers of other remedies and taking medicines from doctors. It also cured my son, although he could hardly walk, eat or sleep; he is now all right." B. Stringfellow, Postmaster, Elko, S. C.

One thousand dollars is offered by the Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich., to any one who will show the above testimonials to be not genuine.

Pyramid Pile Cure is sold by druggists for fifty cents a package and every sufferer should buy a package and try it tonight, being careful to accept no substitutes, and bearing in mind the fact that there is nothing else "just as good."

Weak Kidneys

To any Kidney sufferer who has not tried my remedy I offer a full dollar's worth free. Not a mere sample—but a regular dollar bottle—standard size and staple.

There is nothing to pay, either now or later. I ask no deposit—no promise. You take no risk. The dollar bottle is free—because mine is no ordinary remedy, and I feel so sure of its results that I can afford to make this offer.

In the first place, my remedy does not treat the kidneys themselves. Such treatment is wrong. For the kidneys are not to blame for their weaknesses or irregularities. They have no power—no self-control. They are operated and actuated by a tiny shred of a nerve which alone is responsible for their condition. If the Kidney nerve is strong and healthy the kidneys are strong and healthy. If the Kidney nerve goes wrong you know it by the inevitable result—kidney trouble.

This tender nerve is only one of a great system of nerves; this system controls not only the kidneys, but the heart and the liver and the stomach. For simplicity's sake I have called this great nerve system the "Inside Nerves." They are not the nerves of feeling—not the nerves that enable you to walk, to talk, to act, to think. They are the master nerves and every vital organ is their slave. The common name for these nerves is the "sympathetic nerves"—because each set is in such close sympathy with the others that weakness anywhere results in weakness everywhere.

This is why I treat not the kidney that is weak, but the ailing nerve that MAKES it weak. This is the secret of my success. This is why I can afford to do this unusual thing—to give away FREE the first dollar bottle, that ANY STRANGER may know how my remedy succeeds.

The offer is open to every one, everywhere, who has not tried my remedy. Those who have tried it do not need the evidence. So you must write ME for the free dollar bottle order. I will then send you an order on your druggist for a full dollar bottle, standard size and staple. He will pass it down to you from his stock as freely as though your dollar lay before him and will send the bill to me. Write for the order to-day.

For a free order for a full dollar bottle you must address Dr. Shoop, Box 7898, Racine, Wis. State which book you want.

Book 1 on Dyspepsia.
Book 2 on the Heart.
Book 3 on the kidneys.
Book 4 for Women.
Book 5 for Men.
Book 6 on Rheumatism.

Mild cases are often cured by a single bottle. For sale at forty thousand drug stores.

Dr. Shoop's Restorative

NOYES BROS.

SHIRTS, former prices $2.00, $2.50 and $3.25 ....Now 1.00
SHIRTS, former prices $3.75, $4.00 and $4.50 ....Now 2.00
PAJAMAS from Madras, French Cotton, Cheviot and Silk, former prices $5.50, $7.50, $10.50, $16.50 and $25.50 ......Now 1.75, 3.50, 6.50 and 13.50
UNDERWEAR, former price $2.50 ....Now 1.25
HOSIERY, former prices 75c, $1.00 and $1.50 ....Now 50c
HOSIERY, former prices $1.50, $2.50 and $3.00 ....Now 1.00
RAIN COATS, former prices $25.00 and $30.00 ....Now 15.00
MEN'S BATH WRAPPERS, former prices $7.50, $9.00, $12.00 and $16.50 ....Now 3.75, 5.00, 6.50 and 10.00
STEAMER RUGS, former prices $15.00, $18.00 and $22.00 ....Now 7.50 and 10.00
HOUSE COATS, less than half price.

NECKWEAR

FOUR-IN-HANDS, ASCOTS and CLUB SCARFS, former prices $1.00 to $2.00 ....Now 50c
FOUR-IN-HANDS, ASCOTS, ENGLISH SCARFS and De JOINVILLES, former prices $1.50 to $3.75 ....Now 1.00

GOLF DEPARTMENT.

FANCY VESTS—Former prices $4.00 and $6.00 ....Now 2.50
ODD FLANNEL PANTS—Were $6.50, $7.50 and $8.50 ....Now 4.00 to 6.50

Flannel Suits to Order
Former prices $20 and $25. Now 15.00

Men's & Boys' Collars
In Broken Sizes
12½ to 14 in. only. Were $3 per dozen. Now 50c
16 to 18 inches only. Were $3 per dozen. Now 50c
Own make, all sizes, good styles. Were $4. Now 2.00

January Sale OF Odd Lots

LADIES' DEPT.

LADIES' STORM COATS
Former prices $25.00 and $30.00........Now 14.00 and 16.50

We have made up 150 WAISTS FOR LADIES from our Remnants, best quality, best styles and best work. Regular $6.50 when made to order. We shall sell them at............... 3.00

Also 50 Flannel, $9.00 quality, at 4.00

LADIES' NECKWEAR. Belts and Stocks at less than ½ price. All good styles.

LADIES' HOSE 50c

One-Third to One-Half Usual Price

NOYES BROS. Washington & Summer Sts. Boston, U.S.A.

F. GRAY & CO. BIG OVERCOAT SALE

Don't fail to visit Gray's big clothing sale. $18 and $20 belt overcoats for $7.90. Washington and Hanover streets.

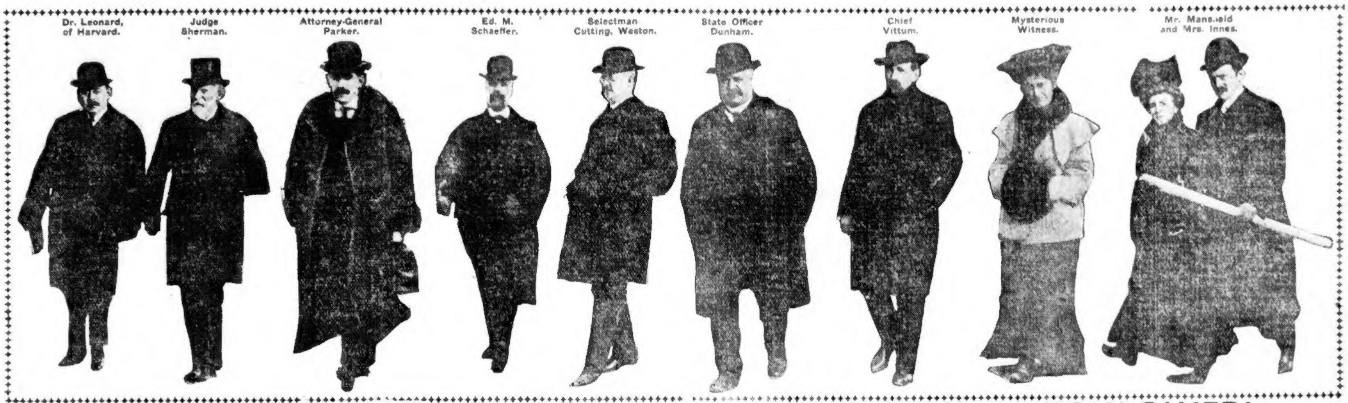
COLDS CAUSE NEURALGIA

Laxative Bromo Quinine, the world wide Cold and Grip remedy, removes the cause. Call for the full name and look for signature of E. W. Grove. 25c.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES.

Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Your druggist will refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure you in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

"I WAS HELPING MY BOY; THAT MADE ME STRONG ON STAND." MRS. TUCKER


Dr. Leonard, of Harvard.
Judge Sherman.
Attorney-General Parker.
Ed. M. Schaeffer.
Selectman Cutting, Weston.
State Officer Dunham.
Chief Vittum.
Mysterious Witness.
Mr. Mansfield and Mrs. Innes.

PROMINENT FIGURES IN TUCKER TRIAL CAUGHT BY BOSTON AMERICAN CAMERA.

Mother Tells Her Sensations on the Stand When She Testified in an Effort to Save Her Boys' Life.

By Mrs. Lucy A. Tucker,

Mother of Charles Louis Tucker.

Written exclusively for the Boston American.

WHEN they called for me to go on the witness stand I could scarcely believe that I had heard correctly, for I had not known that I was to testify so soon.

I was very nervous when I started up the aisle past all the curious people, and it seemed to me that I could never reach the stand, but I kept thinking it was all for Louis and tried to be brave. When I saw him before me my nervousness left me, for I am willing to undergo anything within human endurance if I can do anything to help him.

The testimony brought back all the unhappy memories of that day when I was compelled to see the officers search not only my son's room but the whole house.

But the entire happenings since that dreadful day when Louis's name was brought into the case have been so terrible that I cannot single out any one thing which is worse than another.

Cheered by Vahey's Consideration.

It was a great help to me to see Mr. Vahey before me, for he has always been so kind and so considerate that he has done much to keep me calm and brave.

Attorney-General Parker, too, was considerate, although he cannot, of course, feel the same interest in me that Louis's counsel do. They told me afterward that Louis was very nervous when I was testifying.

Later, when I saw him across the street, he told me so himself.

"That is what hurts me worst of all, Mamma," he said, "to think that you and Papa have to be brought into the case."

I told him that hard as it was the thought that we were helping him was making us strong.

Confident of Strength of Defence.

I have read Mr. Thomas Vahey's opening speech and I think it is simply magnificent.

It tells so perfectly the exact situation. I cannot see how when the defence has presented all its evidence there will remain any doubt in the minds of that jury as to my son's absolue innocence.

It is not only Louis's word regarding his doings that day which will be given, but the word of many witnesses who saw him.

A man cannot be in two places at the same time, can he?

Once more I can say for all of us: we thoroughly believe in Louis and we are confident that the end will prove that our belief has been justified.

PICTURES OF TRIAL BY ELEANOR AMES

By Eleanor Ames.

The human interest climax of the Tucker trial was reached shortly after noon yesterday when, in the effort to exclude the knife evidence, Mrs. Albert Tucker, the mother of the defendant, was called to the witness stand to tell the story of the search of her house by officers of the law.

Only a half hour before that time, during the morning recess, Charles L. Tucker had been in the witness room chatting with his mother and father.

As I passed the door I caught a glimpse of his face quite transformed with smiles as he stood by his mother, whose hand rested lovingly on his shoulder, while his father stood in front of him, a world of affection shining in his eyes.

The hush which precedes the appearance of any important witness was increased as Mrs. Tucker came up the aisle, around at the rear of the cage which encloses the son for whom she hopes and suffers so much, and passed to the witness stand.

She was a pathetically brave little figure, with sad eyes and smiling lips, modest, shrinking from the publicity of it all, and yet eager to do anything which might be a service to the son whom she loves and trusts.

On her way to the stand she passed close by Mr. Page, the father of the murdered girl. I do not think she saw him, but he looked at her, not with anger nor resentment, but with a great sympathy.

MOTHER MOVED TUCKER.

During her testimony, which was given simply and in a pleasant, well modulated voice, Charles Tucker displayed more emotion than during the rest of the trial.

To begin with he changed color and then tilting back in his chair, he rocked back and forth, biting the inside of his lower lip nervously.

After she had left the courtroom and the other witnesses were called the chair came down to its normal position and Tucker was the same self contained chap who has sat in it every day for two weeks.

With a splendid burst of eloquence, in which the direct statement of the facts in the case for the defence were powerfully brought out, Mr. Thomas F. Vahey opened Tucker's side of the trial. It was a masterly effort and was given with telling sincerity and an absolute lack of rhetorical effort, which made it all the more impressive.

During Mr. Vahey's address the defendant maintained the same indifferent interest which he has shown from the start. To look at him one would have no idea he was the subject under discussion.

Every one else in the court room felt as never before the terrific import of this trial.

The defendant alone was unmoved.

There were tears in many eyes and a tightening of throat muscles as Mr. Vahey sketched the case.

"Upon your final conclusion," he said to the jury, "depends the future of the prisoner at the bar. It rests entirely in your hands to say whether he shall live or die."

And again, as he pointed to the defendant, he said:

"You alone stand between this boy and death."

WHAT THE TRIAL MEANS.

The words caused a shudder to run over many who had not previously had the case brought so clearly to them, but Tucker might as well have been deaf for all the emotion he showed.

Again people marveled at his composure. There was a varied assortment of witnesses called during the day, including handwriting experts and police officers. Chief Tarbox, Inspector Fletcher and Clerk of Court Sprague were the most important of the latter, and presented three distinct types.

Chief Tarbox is tall and self-contained, with full, shrewd eyes, plump, unwrinkled cheeks, a Richelieu beard and a luxuriant mustache, which curls at the ends. He has a certain air of importance, and I think he is aggressive—at least his pompadour hair gives him that appearance.

Inspector Fletcher has a full brown beard and a shrewd face, with a decided alertness of manner.

No more conscientious man has been on the stand than Francis W. Sprague, 2nd.

He is a small man with a face full of good nature and has much sprightliness of manner.

With a big ledger under his arm he passed quickly up the aisle and raised his right hand for the oath before he turned to face the clerk.

He was very exact. "I wouldn't dare to say," was his reply to many questions upon which he could only give his impressions.

Dr. Persifor Frazier of Philadelphia, geologist, chemist and handwriting expert, is a most impressive and important looking man with quite a foreign air, given perhaps by his very black hair and moustache.

Dr. Frazier has invented a lot of new, technical and to the lay mind, unintelligible terms for various things in the science of handwriting which sound deliciously vague and important.

FLUSTERED BY PARKER.

On the direct examination he talked fluently and easily, giving elaborate reasons why Charles Tucker did not write the "J. L. Morton" address and why the same hand that wrote the Mabel Page note did.

But when with his elaborate courtesy and his smiling sarcasm and his inimitable cleverness Attorney-General Parker got hold of him in cross-examination he floundered and was flustrated and hardly knew what he had said or meant to say.

As a cross-examiner Attorney-General Parker is relentless.

And yet he smiles and is suave and gentle and courteous to a degree, but, there's no use trying to get away from his questions.

Colonel Edward Hay, of Washington, jovial, shrewd, thorough man of the world was the last witness of the day.

He has had a most interesting career of thirty-four years and he knows his business.

It was a pleasure to hear him talk in his mellow voice with its rising inflection and the entire court room listened, all ears, to his explanation of various letters.

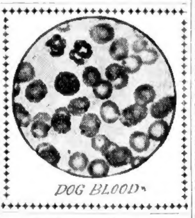
Instead of dry expert testimony, Colonel Hay seemed to be telling an interesting and convincing story.

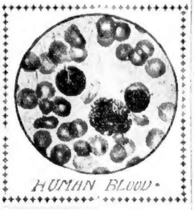
He is the most magnetic personality which has taken the stand.

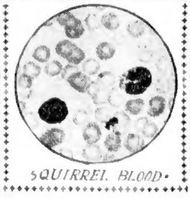
TUCKER'S LIFE MAY HANG ON SIZE OF BLOOD CORPUSCLE

This Alone Determines Character of Blood-Stains on His Clothing.

How Chemical and Microscopical Experts Decide Identity of These.







The testimony of Dr. Edward S. Wood of Harvard University will form the principal object of attack by the medical experts employed by the Tucker defence. Dr. Wood testified that there was blood on the overcoat Tucker wore on March 31, the day Mabel Page was murdered. On cross-examination Dr. Wood admitted that this blood amounted to but one drop in all for several spots. This will be minutely gone into by the defence.

The fact that Dr. Wood refused to positively assert that there was blood on the knife will be another point that the defence will dwell on.

The minute distinctions made by Dr. Wood in identifying the stains on these articles as human blood are almost incomprehensible to the ordinary mind without explanation.

They will all be used by the counsel for the defence in controverting the testimony of this important State witness.

In this connection one reply made by Dr. Wood, when requested for a detailed statement that the blood was either human or that of one of certain animals he had referred to generally as having blood cells nearly the same diameter as human blood cells, is interesting. He said:

DIFFERENCE IN BLOOD.

"The nearest statement I would be willing to make is that it is inconsistent with having come from the blood of any animal whose red blood cells average less than 1-4000 of an inch in diameter. That includes the horse, ox, pig, calf, sheep and goat, and all the domestic animals with the exception of the dog and rabbit. The dog is nearest to the human being of the domestic animals. The blood cell of a dog is 1-3500 of an inch."

Dr. Wood had previously stated that the diameter of a human blood cell was 1-3250 of an inch.

On cross-examination Mr. Vahey of counsel for Tucker had the witness explain, "to have the matter clear," that when he said less than 1-4000 of an inch in the reply quoted, Dr. Wood meant that in a less diameter the denominator of the fraction would be larger; as, for instance, 1-4500 or 1-5000 of an inch.

This brought before the minds of those who listened that Dr. Wood was not willing to state that the blood stain might not have been from the blood of an animal with cells of higher diameter than 1-4000 of an inch—for instance, from the blood of a dog or rabbit. The blood of these animals, Dr. Wood stated in the reply quoted above, contained cells of larger diameter than 1-4000 of an inch, that of the dog being actually 1-3500 of an inch, or very close to human blood.

In an interview published May 22, Dr. Wood said:

VALUE OF OPINIONS.

"The possibility of distinguishing between the blood of man and that of other mammalia has been claimed by several eminent authorities and strenuously denied by others. Nearly all writers on medical jurisprudence express grave doubt as to the value of opinions based upon variable fractions obtains by comparative measurements of corpuscles derived from blood stains."

To learn the similarity in size of the blood cells of certain animals and a human being, the BOSTON AMERICAN has had taken many photographs of blood corpuscles. Three are published now to show how nearly in size are the blood of a dog, a squirrel and a human being.

Professor Wood testified that human blood cells measured 1-3250th of an inch, dog cells 1-3500. By examining the BOSTON AMERICAN photographs, which represent blood drops magnified 1,000 fold, the reader with the naked eye can see that the blood cells of dogs and squirrels look very near the size of the human cell.

WITNESSES FOR THE DEFENCE OF CHARLES TUCKER

Two of the women who had little difficulty in whiling away the hours while court is in session are Mrs. Annie Preston and Mrs. Arthur Wiggin, both of Newton. Mrs. Wiggin is the wife of Court Officer Wiggin and it is a novelty for her to be present in the court and watch the proceedings.

Both witnesses are very important to the defence in the establishment of the alibi for Tucker. Mrs. Wiggin resides next door to the Tucker home. On the day of the murder she was seated in her front room on the second floor with Mrs. Annie Preston, who is a dressmaker. Both women were engaged in making a dress and noticed Tucker when he returned home. They saw him loiter about the house and they will swear that it was some time before one o'clock. Mrs. Preston is a new witness who has never before been mentioned in the case.

RULING WHICH ADMITTED KNIFE AS EVIDENCE

One of the hard-fought legal points in the Tucker trial was over the admission of the accused man's broken knife and the alleged Mabel Page Canadian stickpin as evidence. Lawyer Vahey claimed for the defence that the State could not introduce them as evidence, because the police obtained them with a search warrant.

"On the prisoner's motion to strike out certain evidence as to exclude certain exhibits (the broken knife, stickpin, etc.), which were admitted under a misapprehension on the part of the prisoner's counsel, Court finds that one of the purposes of taking out the search warrant alluded to was to search for evidence to be used in this case against the prisoner, if there should subsequently be a trial, but that this was not the sole purpose and that the warrant was taken out in good faith, under an honest belief that the facts stated in the complaint were true, and that one purpose was to search for the article therein mentioned, but that no service was made of this warrant, and that nothing was actually done under it; that officers went within to the door of the house where Tucker resided and stated to his mother, at the outside door of the house, that they had this search warrant to search for the articles named therein and offered to let her examine the warrant; that she declined to take it or examine it, and invited the officers to make all the search they desired, saying that she knew her son to be innocent; and thereupon the officers made search, not upon the warrant, but in consequence of her invitation, and in such search found the articles in question; that the warrant bears a return that no service thereon has been made, which we find to be the fact.

"The Court is also of opinion, if this is material and competent, that if the prisoner's mother had not invited the officers to make the search they would still have made it under and by virtue of said warrant. The prisoner's motion is denied on these findings."

BROCKTON POLICE PROBE DEATH CASE

BROCKTON, Jan. 17.—Believing that more can be learned as to how Frederick Andrews, twenty-five years old, came by the injury from which he died in the Brockton Relief Hospital early to-day, the police department has commenced an investigation which may lead to arrests. Andrews was one of the merry makers at a wedding celebration Sunday night. Early Monday morning he was found unconscious.

TO ACCOUNT FOR THE BLOOD STAINS

Brian Fish, a young man in the employ of Thorpe and Martin in this city and a friend of Charles L. Tucker, will be one of the important witnesses who will be placed on the stand by the defence for the purpose of showing how the knife and sheath became separated, and further to show how the blood spots probably came on Tucker's coat.

Fish has never figured in the case until mention was made of him, not by name, by Counsel Vahey in his opening address to the jury yesterday. The defence expects to show and prove by Mr. Fish that the week following the murder, Tucker and the witness went to the theatre in this city.

Tucker was carrying the knife in the sheath in his overcoat pocket, the same overcoat which has the blood stains upon it. They were passing rapidly down the aisle when the knife, through jostling, was released from the sheath and dropped to the floor. Tucker stopped to pick the knife up. The play was going on, the lights were turned so low that he had to grope for the knife in the darkness.

In feeling about the floor Tucker's hand came in contact with the sharp edge of the knife, slightly cutting his fingers and knuckles. He placed the knife in his pocket but in his hurry did not stop to replace it in the sheath.

Tucker and Fish took their seats in the theatre and Fish will testify to seeing Tucker's finger bleeding. This testimony is of the utmost importance since it corroborates the story told by Tucker at the time of his arrest regarding having cut his hands and the presence of blood spots on his overcoat.

Fish appeared in court yesterday for the first time and was very nervous. He dreaded the idea of testifying before such a crowded court room. He is a young man of apparently nineteen years of age, reddish blonde hair, ruddy complexion and of about Tucker's size.

Fish declined to make any statement as to his knowledge of the case and spent most of the afternoon reading a novel in one of the witness rooms.

"Outlook Very Bright."

By James H. Vahey.

Senior Counsel for Charles L. Tucker.

Our case has proceeded just as we had expected, and the outlook seems to be very bright. We are very well satisfied with our opening day's work. After the handwriting experts conclude their testimony the medical experts will take the stand.

BOSTON SHIP LOST IN PACIFIC

The halibut fishing steamer Columbia of the Pacific Coast fleet, owned by the New England Fish Company of No. 24 T Wharf, has been lost off the northern Pacific coast, according to meagre advices received by the owners from their Vancouver agent. The crew of about forty men is reported saved. Cause of the disaster is not given in the Vancouver message.

WEDDED 62 YEARS.

NORTH ADAMS, Jan. 17.—Mr. and Mrs. William Hodge are observing their sixty-second wedding anniversary to-day.

DUTCH SHIP IS TAKEN BY JAPS

TOKIO, Jan. 17.—A Japanese torpedo boat has captured the Dutch steamer Wilhelmina, which was carrying coal from Cardiff, Wales, to Vladivostok.

END OF STRIKE OF IRONWORKERS

Work was resumed on the contracts of the George A. Fuller Construction Company and the Roebling Construction Company by the ironworkers to-day. The demand for fifty cents an hour was compromised, the men returning to work for 47½ cents per hour, the closed shop agreement to prevail.

ARE YOUR KIDNEYS WEAK?

Thousands of Men and Women Have Kidney Trouble and Never Suspect It.

To Prove What the Great Kidney Remedy, Swamp-Root, Will Do for YOU, Every Reader of the Boston Sunday American May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Absolutely Free by Mail.

It used to be considered that only urinary and bladder troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all diseases have their beginning in the disorder of these most important organs.

Therefore, when your kidneys are weak or out of order, you can understand how quickly your entire body is affected, and how every organ seems to fail to do its duty.

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking the great kidney remedy, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, because as soon as your kidneys begin to get better they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince anyone.

I cheerfully recommend and endorse the Great Remedy, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, for kidney trouble and bad liver. I have used it and derived great benefit from it. I believe it has cured me entirely of kidney and liver trouble, from which I suffered terribly.
Most gratefully yours,
A. H. Reynolds, Chief of Police,
Columbus, Ga.

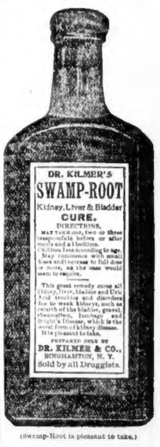
Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for many kinds of diseases, and if permitted to continue much suffering and *fatal results are sure to follow*. Kidney trouble irritates the nerves, makes you dizzy, restless, sleepless and irritable. Makes you pass water often during the day and obliges you to get up many times during the night. Unhealthy kidneys cause rheumatism, gravel, catarrh of the bladder, pain or dull ache in the back, joints and muscles; make your head ache and back ache, cause indigestion, stomach and liver trouble, you get a sallow, yellow complexion, make you feel as though you had heart trouble; you may have plenty of ambition, but no strength; get weak and waste away.

The cure for these troubles is Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the world-famous kidney remedy. In taking Swamp-Root you afford natural help to Nature, for Swamp-Root is the most perfect healer and gentle aid to the kidneys that is known to medical science.

How to Find Out.

If there is any doubt in your mind as to your condition, take from your urine on rising about four ounces, place it in a glass or bottle and let it stand twenty-four hours. If on examination it is milky or cloudy, if there is a brick-dust settling, or if small particles float about in it, your kidneys are in need of immediate attention.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is used in the leading hospitals, recommended by physicians in their private practice, and is taken by doctors themselves who have kidney ailments, because they recognize in it the greatest and most successful remedy for kidney, liver and bladder troubles.



(Swamp-Root is pleasant to take.)

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles at the drug stores everywhere. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

SPECIAL NOTE.—So successful is Swamp-Root in promptly curing even the most distressing cases of kidney, liver or bladder troubles, that to prove its wonderful merits you may have a sample bottle and a book of valuable information, both sent absolutely free by mail. The book contains many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women cured. The value and success of Swamp-Root is so well known that our readers are advised to send for a sample bottle. In sending your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure to say you read this generous offer in the Boston Daily American.

MEN'S SUITS $4.90

F. Gray Co.'s Big Clothing Sale. Men's good serviceable black cheviot suits, $4.90; formerly $10. Gray, Washington and Hanover streets.

BABY SLEEPS, MOTHER RESTS After a warm bath with Cuticura Soap and one application of Cuticura to skin-tortured babies.

TO PREVENT PNEUMONIA Laxative Bromo Quinine, the world wide Cold and Grip remedy, removes the cause. Call for the full name and look for signature of E. W. Grove. 25c.

COLDS CAUSE SORE THROAT Laxative Bromo Quinine, the world wide Cold and Grip remedy, removes the cause. Call for the full name and look for signature of E. W. Grove. 25c.

COLDS CAUSE SORE THROAT Laxative Bromo Quinine, the world wide Cold and Grip remedy, removes the cause. Call for the full name and look for signature of E. W. Grove. 25c.

PLATT OPENS CASE AGAINST HANNAH ELIAS

Aged Millionaire Takes Stand to Tell Story of Alleged Extortion by Negress.

TELLS WHERE HE SAW HER

By Boston American Leased Wire.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—John R. Platt, the aged millionaire, took the witness stand in the Supreme Court to-day to tell his own story in his $685,000 suit against Hannah Elias, the mulatto.

Women gave all sorts of excuses in an effort to enter the court room, which is exceedingly small, and not one in ten was admitted. Thought many of the would-be spectators were colored, most of them were white.

The plaintiff seemed cheerful and easy when he entered the court room. Mrs. Elias occasionally glanced at her former admirer, but usually kept her eyes downcast.

Attorney Warren outlined the case for the plaintiff. He told of the first meeting of Platt and the negress in San Farncisco, and of their resuming their acquaintance in this city many years later. He told how the plaintiff says money was extorted from him by threats of suit and exposure. The first questions were asked of Mr. Platt by his attorney, Mr. Warren, and Platt's replies were as follows:

Saw Her Eighteen Years Ago.

"When did you first see Hannah Elias?" "I can't remember the exact date, but it was about eighteen years ago."

"And where was it?" "It was in a resort in Twenty-seventh street, I think, which was kept by a Mrs. Miller, whose husband was called 'Pop' Miller."

"Did you go alone?" "No; I went with some firemen from San Francisco who were visiting New York."

"You were president of the firemen?" "I was at one time."

"And you were showing these men the town?" "Yes."

"You went to 'Pop' Miller's in the Tenderloin and there you first saw Hannah Elias? Now, didn't the women at this place dance the can-can that night?" "They did."

"How often did you see the woman in that place afterward?" "Oh, three or four times."

"When did you see her again?" "In the '90's."

Suffered from Rheumatism.

"Were you suffering from rheumatism at that time?" "I was indeed, and I saw her advertisement in the paper."

"Where was she?" "On Third avenue."

"Did you give her $2,000 in May, 1900?" "I don't recollect."

Mr. Warren showed him an entry in his books to that effect which he identified as his.

BOSTON STOCKS.

	Opening.	2:30 p.m.
Adventure	7⅞	
Allouez	21½	21⅜
Amalgamated	76⅝	75¾
Am. Ag. Ch.	21	21
Am. Ag. Ch. preferred	88	88
American Telephone	146	145¾
American Pneumatic	4⅞	4⅞
American Pneumatic preferred	20	20
American Sugar	142⅝	144¼
American Sugar preferred	138	138
American Woolen	22⅝	22½
American Woolen preferred	94½	94¾
Atlantic	17½	18
Atchison	88	88¼
Atchison preferred	101½	101½
Bingham	34	33
Boston Con.	6¾	6½
Boston & Albany	256½	256½
Boston Elevated	158	158
Boston & Maine	175½	175
Calumet & Hecla	680	680
Centennial	25	25
Copper Range	69½	69¼
Daly-West	16¼	18
Edison Electric Illum.	252	252
Franklin	12	12
General Electric	190¾	190
Granby	5½	5½
Isle Royale	28	28¼
Mass. Electric preferred	59½	59½
Mass. Gas	38⅝	38½
Mass. Gas preferred	80½	80¼
Mohawk	51½	51½
New England Tel.	140	140
N. Y., N. H. & H.	201½	201½
Old Dominion	28¼	28⅝
Osceola	96	96
Parrot	30	30
Pullman	145	146
Quincy	115	116
Shannon	8⅞	8⅞
Shoe Machinery	49½	49¾
Shoe Machinery preferred	32½	33
Swift & Co.	112	112
Tamarack	134	134
Trinity	9⅜	8⅞
United States Steel	31	30¾
United States Steel preferred	95	94¾
United Fruit	106½	106¼
United States Oil	10⅜	10½
U. S. Mining	23½	23¾
Union Pacific	119	119⅝
Utah	43	43½
Winona	12¼	12½
Wolverine	107	108
Wyandotte	2½	2½

NEW YORK STOCKS.

	Opening.	2:30 p.m.
Amal. Copper	76½	75¾
Amer. Car & Foundry	33⅛	33¼
Amer. Car & Foundry pfd.	93	93
Amer. Loco	35¼	35½
Amer. Loco pfd	105	105
Amer. Smelting	82⅞	85¼
Amer. Smelting pfd	113	113⅜
American Sugar	142⅝	144⅝
Anaconda	111½	112
Atchison	88	88¼
Baltimore & Ohio	102⅜	102¼
Brooklyn Transit	64	64¼
Canadian Pacific	133⅝	134⅝
Ches. & Ohio	48⅞	49⅛
Chicago Great West	23⅝	23¼
Colo. Fuel & Iron	48	47½
Consol. Gas	196½	196½
Erie	40¼	40⅛
Erie 1st pfd	78¼	77⅝
Erie 2d pfd	61¼	61½
General Electric	190¼	189¾
Illinois Central	156	155¾
International Paper	23½	23½
Louisville & Nashville	140⅜	140⅞
Manhattan Elevated	163	162½
Metropolitan	117	117⅝
Mexican Central	23⅝	24
Missouri Pacific	107½	107⅝
M., K. & Texas	32½	32⅛
M., K. & Texas pfd	64	63⅝
New York Central	143⅝	143⅝
Norfolk & Western	79½	79
Pennsylvania	137⅞	138
Reading	81⅝	83⅝
Rock Island	36⅝	36⅝
Southern Pacific	67⅞	67⅞
Southern Railway	34⅞	34⅞
St. Paul	174	173⅜
Texas Pacific	43⅝	43⅜
T. C. & Iron	72⅝	72
Union Pacific	119	119⅝
U. S. Leather	14¼	13⅞
U. S. Steel	30⅞	30⅞
U. S. Steel pfd	94⅞	94⅝
Wabash	22½	22½
Wabash pfd	44	44

MISS WINTHROP WEDS PHILIP DANA MASON

MRS PHILIP DANA MASON.

BECAME BRIDE OF PHILIP MASON TO-DAY.

Simple Ceremony at Trinity Church Attended by 300 Boston Society People.

A gathering of 300 of the oldest of Boston's society families attended the wedding of Miss Mary Winthrop, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Lindall Winthrop, and Philip Dana Mason to-day at Trinity Church.

The bride was unattended and was given away by her father. Bishop Lawrence performed the ceremony. The usual processional and recessional were played.

The bride's gown was an imported creation of white duchess satin trimmed with family lace. It was cut with a train, and the front of the skirt was panelled with lace. Her veil was caught up with orange blossoms. She wore no ornaments and carried no flowers.

Frederick Hoppin Best Man.

The groom was attended by Frederick Hoppin, of New York. Alexander Mason, of New York, Randolph C. Grew and Charles H. Parker, of Boston, and Holker Abbott, of Wellesley, were the ushers.

After the ceremony there was a reception for the immediate friends and relatives of the contracting parties at the home of the bride, No. 38 Beacon street. Mr. and Mrs. Mason, assisted by Mr. Winthrop and Mrs. Mason, the bride's mother, received. The parlors were decorated with palms, roses and Southern smilax. The same ushers that seated the guests at the church presented the friends to the young couple.

Among those seen at the church were Mr. and Mrs. J. Grafton Minot, Mr. and Mrs. E. Preble Motley, Philip R. Sears, Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Mason, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel D. Warren, Mr. and Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears, Mr. and Mrs. Richard D. Sears, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Motley, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Edward Wigglesworth Grew, Miss Eleanora Sears, Miss Mabel B. Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Fiske Warren, Miss Clara Endicott Sears, Mrs. Philip H. Sears and other members of the Mason, Warren, Winthrop, Motley and Grew families.

To Live at Haddon Hall.

After a honeymoon, which will probably be spent abroad, Mr. and Mrs. Mason will live at Haddon Hall, where they will be at home to their friends after April 1.

The bride is a member of one of the oldest families in Boston. She has the advantage of having travelled and studied abroad and has recently returned from a year spent at her parents' English home on the Isle of Wight.

Mr. Mason is the son of Mrs. Herbert C. Mason, of No. 511 Beacon street. He is a member of the Tennis and Racquet and Tavern Clubs; and is a Harvard '98 man.

VETERAN OF 62 WILL GIVE BALLET

A negro minstrel show and olio will be given this evening by members of Post 36 and the Sons of Veterans Camp, of Arlington. Ex-Commander William F. Stevens, of the Sons of Veterans, will act as interlocutor, and will keep the fun going fast and furious. Comrade H. W. Berthrong, who is sixty-two years old, will give a ballet girl's dance in costume.

WOMAN'S BEST FRIEND.

Women suffer all about us with headache, backache, loss of energy and spirits, Nervous Dyspepsia and many other ailments which make life almost unbearable. Every woman can be immediately relieved of this suffering if upon the first sign of derangement she would take a dose of

BEECHAM'S PILLS

By following the instructions with each box of pills thousands of women all over the world have saved their lives.

BEECHAM'S PILLS purify the blood, give strength and vigor to the digestive organs, give vim and tone to the nerves and put the whole body in a healthy condition. A box of BEECHAM'S PILLS should always be kept in the house as, like a "stitch in time," they will invariably have the most beneficial effect and save much future worry and anxiety.

Sold Everywhere in Boxes, 10c. and 25c.

GOOD APPETITE NOW

Discovery Brings Good Health to Everyone.

DOCTORS ADVISE QUINONA

"I suffered from loss of appetite. After using the first bottle of Quinona I saw a decided improvement. I am now on my second bottle and my appetite is fully restored."—Alice E. M. Jones, 69 Bartlett street, Roxbury District, Boston.

The President of the Augusta City Hospital, Augusta, Me., says: "We are using large quantities of Quinona as a strength-giving tonic with wonderful results." Dr. Frederick Moore, staff of St. Luke's Hospital, Boston, says: "Quinona is a health-giver to all sick people." Quinona cures indigestion, nervousness, sleeplessness, lack of appetite, headaches, constant colds, poor blood and general run-down condition in every form. It will put and keep you in perfect health. All druggists sell Quinona. $1 for large bottle. For free medical advice write Quinona Co., 1 Hartford St., Boston.

Catarrh is not a Luxury

OR A NECESSITY

Catarrh makes a man ridiculous—it makes him an offensive nuisance and it makes him dangerously sick. It is pretty sure to bring on consumption, pneumonia or at least a throat affection. You can not afford either, but you can afford the cure for it. It is Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. It relieves a cold or catarrh, or cures a headache in 10 minutes. Don't hawk and spit and disgust your friends, but cure yourself by the use of this remedy. 3

Dr. Agnew's Ointment relieves eczema in a day. 35c.

Sold by Wm. H. Knight, 37 Court St.

HEARST'S BOSTON AMERICAN

Published Daily and Sunday at 80 and 82 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

NEW ENGLAND NEWSPAPER PUBLISHING CO.

Entered as second class matter, March 21, 1904, at the post office at Boston, Mass.

Price: Daily, One Cent; Sunday, Five Cents.

Terms: Postage included for the United States (outside of Boston), Canada and Mexico.

Daily only:	
One year	$3.00
Six months	1.50
One month	.25
Sunday only:	
One year	2.50
Six months	1.25
Daily and Sunday:	
One year	5.50
Six months	2.75
One month	.50

IF YOU WANT TO BUY, SELL OR RENT . . Real Estate

If you want to buy or sell your business, if you want help, boarders, a situation. If you have any special want, you can supply it through the classified columns of the

SUNDAY AMERICAN.

DEBUTANTE DANCES AND ENGAGEMENTS

Weddings, Too, Help to Make the Week Interesting to Boston Society.

DINNER CLUB TO ENTERTAIN

An event that society has been anticipating for some time is the debutante ball for Miss Elizabeth Andrew, who is one of the most interesting of the season's buds. The date is Tuesday evening, February 21. The dance will be given in the large ball room suite at the Somerset from 9:30 until 2, and a supper will be served at midnight. There will be a small dinner for a few friends before the dance.

The debutante is the granddaughter of War Governor John A. Andrew, and the second daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. John F. Andrew. Her sister is Mrs. Dudley Clark, who was married over a year ago. Miss Andrew makes her home with her aunt in the Andrew mansion at Hereford street and Commonwealth avenue.

* * *

For the wedding of Miss Caroline Mabel Phillips of Phillip's Beach, Swampscott, and Curtis G. Metzler of Boston to-morrow, 1,600 invitations have been issued. St. Mark's Episcopal Church in Brookline will be the scene of the nuptials. The reception will take place at the Somerset, where Miss Phillips, her mother and her sisters are making their home this Winter.

* * *

Miss Constance Albee of Chicago, one of the early Winter debutantes of the Paris season, who has just returned from abroad, is with Miss Grace M. Hind at her home in Brookline. Miss Albee met Miss Hind in Paris last Summer. She leaves for Chicago the latter part of this week.

FALL RIVER HAILS COMING END OF STRIKE

Mayor Coughlin Confers with the Labor Leaders To-day.

Special to the Boston American.

FALL RIVER, Jan. 17.—It is the general belief among the striking operatives in Fall River that the conference which will be held in Governor Douglas's office in Boston to-morrow will result in a settlement of the strike and the adjustment of the difficulties on a basis that will be satisfactory to the strikers.

Mayor Coughlin will confer with the strike leaders to-day and the points that will be presented at the conference will be discussed thoroughly. The labor leaders are confident that the manufacturers will make concessions, and they are willing to do their share that the strike may end and the suffering that has existed in Fall River for the past six months may cease.

A paper is being passed among the treasurers of the Fall River mills affected by the strike to-day for the signatures of the treasurers. While the contents of the paper is not known definitely, it is believed to be a document which will empower those who are to attend the conference in Governor Douglas's office to-morrow to speak for all the mills. When the manufacturers appeared before Governor Douglas last week they had no such power, and therefore could make no absolute agreement.

From statements made by labor leaders and from other sources, it has been learned that the stumbling block at the conference on Saturday was what margin should be fixed between the price of cotton and cloth.

3 DEAD, ELEVATOR FALLS.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Jan. 17.—One man was killed and two others fatally injured by the falling of an elevator in the new medical college building to-day.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision for over 30 years. Allow no one to deceive you in this. Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments, and endanger the health of Children—Experience against Experiment.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

WOOD PIANO CO.

180 TREMONT ST.

Highest Grade Pianos.

Terms made to suit every purchaser. Write to-day for our fall bargain list, comprising nearly every known make; several used pianos, Gabler, Fischer, Steinway, Chickering, Weber, Henry F. Miller, Ivers & Pond, Emerson and many other makes; must be seen and heard to be appreciated; we guarantee the lowest prices and easiest terms. Call at our warerooms and look at the upright piano we sell for $75. Write to-day if you cannot call. Do not forget the number. WOOD PIANO CO., 180 Tremont st.

WYMAN PIANO ROOMS.

High-grade upright pianos for sale on easy payments. Large stock to select from. You can save from $50 to $150 on a new piano. Square pianos, $10 to $60. Organs, $10 to $40. Exchanges made. Buy at factory prices. NO. 94 BLACKSTONE ST., BOSTON, MASS. TELEPHONE RICH. 794-4.

$70 BUYS my exquisite toned Henry F. Miller upright; this piano is in perfect order, having had excellent care in refined family; handsome solid mahogany bench; silk scarf, with some music, included; can be seen evenings, or afternoons after 2 o'clock by addressing D 88, Boston American.

RENT A PIANO—3 months, $10; allow rent within one year toward purchase of that or any piano you may select; squares, $5 to $50; organs, $3 to $35; uprights, $75 to $450; all makes, new or second hand. BLAKE'S, 564 Washington st.; elevator; established 1869.

CITY OF BOSTON.

CITY OF BOSTON.

1464 OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF POLICE, Jan. 17, 1905.

Notice is hereby given, under Chapter 100 of the Revised Laws, that James W. and Ellen F. Brodbine, as James W. Brodbine & Co., have applied for a license of the fourth class to sell intoxicating liquors as grocers at Nos. 320 and 322 Columbus avenue, 137 Chandler street and bulkhead entrance, in said Boston, in two rooms first floor and cellar of said building.

THOMAS RYAN, Clerk.

BOSTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS—Examinations of candidates for certificates of qualification to teach in the Boston Public Schools will be held as follows: Candidates for the grammar school master's certificate, for the grammar school certificate, class A and class B, and for special certificates for teachers of feeble-minded children, and for special certificates in manual training and mechanical drawing in high schools, in woodworking, in cookery and in sewing, will be examined in th Girls' High Schoolhouse, West Newton street, on Friday and Saturday, Janaury 27 and 28, 1905. The examination will begin on Friday at 9 o'clock A. M. Attendance will be required both days.

Candidates for the kindergarten certificate will begin their examination in the hall of the School Committee, Mason street, on Thursday, January 26, 1905, at 1 o'clock P. M., and will continue it in the Girls High Schoolrouse on Friday and Saturday, January 27 and 28, 1905, at 9 o'clock A. M. Attendance will be required each day.

All who desire to be candidates should send at once to the undersigned for a circular containing full information concerning the subjects and requirements of the examination.

An examination of candidates for High School certificates and for various special certificates will be held April 28 and 29, 1905.

THORNTON D. APOLLONIO,
Secretary of the School Committee.

BOARD AND ROOMS.

BATHROOM floor, one flight, two connecting rooms, furnished, price low. 51 Garden st., West End.

LADY having good home will rent room with board to gent willing to pay for home comforts. Y 111, Boston American.

ROOMS WANTED for light housekeeping or with good board; three adults; all conveniences; must be neat and clean. Address S 28 Boston American.

TO LET—Furnished room with steam heat. 114 White st., East Boston.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS. 154 E. Cottage st., Dorchester.

14 HANCOCK ST.—Square, side and attic room to let, furnished, board if desired.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

12 BLOSSOM ST.—5-room flats, $4-$4.50 per week. Apply at furniture store; agent there 9 to 10 daily.

For Sale, Purchase and Exchange.

HARVARD SURGICAL CHAIR, good as new, low price. G 5, Boston American office.

TYPEWRITERS.

SAVE MONEY—Good machines; write or call. TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 38 Bromfield st.

HELP WANTED—Male.

A MAN of tact, education and presence for our wholesale department in New England; salary and commission. L. C. HASCALL, 38 Bromfield st., room 35.

AT BOSTON COMMERCIAL AGENCY—Do you wish a high-grade mercantile or clerical position? If so, call on us, as we are receiving requests from mercantile houses for good parties. HOUGHTON & WARE, 364 Washington st.

AT HOTEL AGENCY, 56 Summer st., Room 2—Waiter, Back Bay experience, $30; door boy, club, $20. 56 Summer st.

CIRCULARS and sample distributors wanted everywhere; no canvassing; good pay. CO-OPERATIVE ADV. CO., N. Y.

DRUGGIST, registered in Connecticut; one speaking French preferred. Address FRANK X. LANASE, Danielson, Conn.

FOR $50 I will make you a practical chauffeur and repair man; training by actual work on cars. Address P. O. Box 51, Malden, Mass.

MAN, over 25, of good education, to follow extensive newspaper advertising, calling upon selected customers; salary and commission. BALCH BROS. CO., 36 Bromfield st., Boston.

MAN wanted for janitor, must be good on all kinds of repairs. Apply to GOLDSMITH, 1188 Columbus ave., 2 to 3:30 only.

WANTED—All Stone Masons Unions 33, 34 and 37 are invited to attend a mass meeting to be held by Union No. 9 at 45 Eliot st., Thursday evening, January 19, to formulate working rules for 1905.

WANTED—Bright, steady young men for dairy lunch work; unexperienced preferred. P 30 American.

WANTED—Man or woman to take part interest in a well-established piano business, located in Boston; salary of $20 per week guaranteed; small capital required. G 54, Boston American.

WANTED—Railroad draughtsman familiar with track and station layouts; work in vicinity of New York city. G 171, Boston American.

WANTED—Three first-class cornice and skylight makers, union shop, eight hours, good wages and plenty of work. Apply the WM. P. KIRK CO., 360 Fairfield av., Bridgeport, Conn.

WHEELMAKER, first-class man on wood wheels who understands spoke driving and all branches. Address H. F., 100, 1552 Broadway, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE.

I PAY CASH (privately) for anything you will sell anywhere. ALLEN, 10 Tremont st.

$5 MONTH buys good farm, good buildings, handy Boston. ALLEN, 10 Tremont st.

SMALL FARMS, $5 cash, $1 weekly; good soil, no rocks or stumps. HOMESTEAD TRUST, Penn. Mutual bldg., Boston, Mass.

$2,300—ON EASY terms, 8-room house, in Dorchester; hot and cold water, bath, furnace, set tubs, gas and fixtures, 4,000 feet of land. DUNHAM, 7 Water st., room 411.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE BEST GAS MACHINE ever invented; patent No. 756,381, issued April 5, 1904; the right man with some money can make a fortune; now is the time to introduce it while the gas question is at fever heat; the owner involved in other matters; measured by light or heat it will economize one-half in the city; will manufacture gas in the country for light or heat at 60 cents per 1,000 cubic feet; machine may be seen in operation and thoroughly tested; United States and England patents for sale for a little cash and a stock interest. Address G 172, Boston American office.

DOGS, CATS, ETC.

INFORMATION wanted of a Boston terrier bitch, lost or stolen in Chelsea in March, 1904; dark brindle body, all white head, cut ears, tight screw tail, one black nail on forepaw; answers to name Babble; will reward any information. B 4, Boston American.

HOTELS.

WOMEN TRAVELLING ALONE should go direct to the Franklin Square House, 11 East Newton st., Boston; cheap, safe, warm, conveniently located; rates, 75c., $1 and $1.25 per day; operated by the philanthropic association known as the Franklin Sq. House.

SEWING MACHINES.

ALL MAKES—Second-hand, $3 to $10; new, $17.50 to $65; machines rented; repairs and supplies. ROXBURY SEWING MACHINE AGENCY, 28 Warren st., opp. Dudley st. L station; telephone Roxbury 934-3.

INVENTORY stock sale of 250 special styles of Standard, Singer, New Home, Wheeler & Wilson and Household to-day and to-morrow; new machines at half price. STANDARD ROOMS, 173 Tremont st.

YACHTS AND BOATS.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—A 21-foot yacht, sloop rig, new sails and rigging, large cabin and self-draining cockpit; will sell outright or exchange for gasolene launch or dory. G. F. BROOKS, 367 Western av., Cambridge, Mass.

PATENTS.

C. S. GOODING, M. E., 28 School, Boston—The only office designing machinery, soliciting patents, conducting patent suits; send for pamphlet; draftsmen supplied by day. Tel. M. 5146.

THE DISCOVERER

Of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, the Great Woman's Remedy for Woman's Ills.

No other female medicine in the world has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement.

No other medicine has such a record of cures of female troubles or such hosts of grateful friends as has

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

It will entirely cure the worst forms of Female Complaints, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacement of the Womb, and consequent Spinal Weakness, and is peculiarly adapted to the Change of Life.

It has cured more cases of Backache and Leucorrhoea than any other remedy the world has ever known. It is almost infallible in such cases. It dissolves and expels tumors from the Uterus in an early stage of development, and checks any tendency to cancerous humors.

Irregular, Suppressed or Painful Menstruation, Weakness of the Stomach, Indigestion, Bloating, Flooding, Nervous Prostration, Headache, General Debility quickly yield to it. Womb troubles, causing pain, weight and backache, instantly relieved and permanently cured by its use. Under all circumstances it invigorates the female system, and is as harmless as water.

It quickly removes that Bearing-down Feeling, extreme lassitude, "don't care" and "want-to-be-left-alone" feeling, excitability, irritability, nervousness, Dizziness, Faintness, sleeplessness, flatulency, melancholy or the "blues" and headache. These are sure indications of Female Weakness, or some derangement of the Uterus, which this medicine always cures. Kidney Complaints and Backache, of either sex, the Vegetable Compound always cures.

Those women who refuse to accept anything else are rewarded a hundred thousand times, for they get what they want—a cure. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Refuse all substitutes.

HELP WANTED—Female.

DRESSMAKING AND MILINERY TAUGHT—100 girls wanted at once; spring positions guaranteed; we teach designing, basting, stitching, pressing, boning, draping, finishing and drafting, cutting and fitting of waists, skirts, coats, jackets, capes and children's garments. Thorough course in millinery; new effects in chiffon and straw; frame-making in wire and buckram, all velvet work, using regular material. Individual instruction; no class teaching. Only school in Boston indorsed by large stores and dressmaking establishments. Hours, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily. Evening school Monday, Wednesday and Friday from 7 to 9 p. m. Write for circular. THE LADIES' TAILOR DRESMAKING & MILLINERY COLLEGE, 241 Tremont st., Boston, Mass.

AT HOTEL AGENCY, 56 Summer st., Room 2—Waitresses, city hotels; waitress, school out of town; chamber, out of town, $15. 56 Summer st.

LADIES—$30 thousand copying letters, no mailing to friends or furnishing addresses; stamped envelope particulars. U. S. ADVERTISING CO., Dept. 411, Chicago.

LADIES having fancy work to sell, embroideries, battenberg, drawnwork; also to do order work; stamped envelope. LADIES' EXCHANGE, 34 Monroe, Chicago.

MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN wanted, one that is looking more for a home than high wages. 120 Prospect st., Somerville, Mass.

SALESLADIES (3) to demonstrate to selected customers, standard, well advertised product, yearly contract, salary and commission. BALCH BROS. CO., 36 Bromfield st.

BRIGHT, intelligent ladies—Home work, silvering mirrors; easy work, good returns; no big outlay for tools; stamp brings full particulars. WILSON, Mirrors, Box 126, Melrose Highlands, Mass.

EXPERIENCED marker and sorter on flat work at once. BEACON STEAM LAUNDRY CO., 141 Main st., Cambridge.

WANTED—Top stitchers and undertrimmers; steady work; union shop; good prices. Apply to LEONARD & BARROWS' FACTORY, Middleboro, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

AT BOWEN'S 43 Portland st.—Farmers, teamsters, married couple, laborers, wood choppers, lumbermen. Tel.

AUDITING or position wanted by a thoroughly experienced bookkeeper, age 34; first-class references furnished. G 55, Boston American.

BRIGHT, strong, honest American young man 21, not afraid of work, wants situation at anything; can drive single or double team. X 31, American.

ENGINEER, first class, exp. power stations, good references, wants position as chief or assistant. ENGINEER, room 1, 406 Washington st.; 'phone 224 Oxford.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, d. e., good penman, able to take charge. Room 2, 406 Washington st.; tel. 1660 Rich.

SALESMAN, some travelling experience, of good address. Address SALESMAN, 406 Washington st., room 1.

TO BUILDERS, ETC.—Wanted, position, taking sizes, quantities, estimating; experienced. P 18, Boston American.

HIGHLY recommended office man with wide experience in upper leather factory and at present in shoe factory making McKay welts and turns, also slippers, desires a change Feb. 1. D 7, American.

MANAGING or clerical position of trust wanted by young man with 10 yrs. general business experience; references and bond furnished. L 13, Boston American.

COOK—Good all-around cook, situation wanted by a young colored man in hotel or boarding house, city or country; best of references; first-class on pastry. X 52, American.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT for farm hands, woodsmen, drivers, diggers, laborers, sawmill and factory hands; also opportunities to learn useful trades. Telephone, telegraph or write to FREE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, Mr. MAX MITCHELL, Supt., 43 Hawkins st., Boston. Telephone 1226 Hay.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

CAPABLE GIRL, excellent cook, laundress, not afraid work, good references. 23A Blue Hill ave.

CARE of bachelor apartments; colored girl, neat, reliable, thoroughly understanding work, would like employment few hours each day; good seamstress. H. DOUGLASS, 71 Camden st.

WANTED—Housekeeper's position; good home for myself and child of three years; am 29 years old, Protestant. Address C 24, American.

WANTED—By a thoroughly competent woman, a position as cook, understands her business in all its branches, is reliable in every way; no objection to out of town; references. Z 41, American.

THE BALL ROOM.

BEST SCHOOL IN BOSTON—Prof. Heinemann's Academy, 176 Tremont st. Beginners' class Tues. and Thurs.; advanced, Fri.; socials Wed. and Sat. Private lessons day or evening, with music. Lady or gentleman teacher. Send for circular.

PROF. SLYE, 661 Tremont st.—12 lessons, $3; lessons day or evening.

STOKELL'S, 178 Tremont st.—Five private lessons, with music, and seven class for $5.

STOVES, ETC.

HOT-WATER HEATER gives more heat with one-third less coal than furnace; it heats north rooms; see me before buying; can save you money. B 19, Boston American.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IF YOU ARE IN TROUBLE consult us on law and domestic relations. Advice free. 43 Tremont st., room 314.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Meat market and grocery store 149 Leverett st.; good location; reason for selling, owner going away.

MEDICAL.

MRS. DR. ROBERTS' MONTHLY REMEDIES

Have saved thousands of women from suicide; why should you despair or lose courage when relief is at hand? The best that Medical Science has known is yours and the benefits of my superior knowledge are freely given to any sufferer who may ask. My successes of the past 20 years have placed me upon the highest pinnacle of fame in the treatment of all female irregularities. Remember, you are absolutely safe and sure. I offer $5,000 for any case I fail to relieve in 24 hours. Remedies sent by mail if desired, $2. My licensed lying-in hospital is open for the reception of all confinement cases. Office 133 Tremont St. Hours 9-8; Sunday 1-5.

Ladies, Don't

Waste time and money and ruin your health with pills, worthless drugs or operations. Get Old Dr. Jackson's monthly remedy. He has saved thousands of women from suicide. Don't fret or worry, but call here at once. Absolutely safe and sure. $5,000 for a case we fail to relieve in 24 hours. At office and by mail, $2. Specialist in diseases of women for 60 years. There is positively no other place in Boston where you can get so quick, safe and easy relief as you can at this office. Consultation free. A lady to talk with you if you wish. Confinements taken. Lying-in hospital connected. All the comforts of home. Strict privacy. Lowest rates. Hours 9-8, Sundays 1-4. Old Dr. Jackson's, 233 Tremont St. The oldest and most reliable specialist in New England. No charge unless relieved.

DR. EMMONS CO.,
170 TREMONT ST., ONE FLIGHT, HOURS 9-7. SUN. 12-2

During Jan. we will cure all women's diseases for $10. Our best reference is, we have been 19 years curing women at the same office. Ask your family physician about us. Our scientific treatment is the only safe method known that will always cure within 24 hours. Honest, confidential advice free. Write or call. Avoid dangerous drugs, pills or operations. Lady physician if preferred. Private hospital.

MRS. DR. HILL Office, 27 Tremont Row

Boston's most eminent specialist in all female diseases. Honest methods, skilful treatment; cure guaranteed or money refunded. Lady attendants; private home with our personal care; advice free; letters answered. Hrs. 9-7. Sun. 2-5.

MANICURE PARLOR CONNECTED.

MRS. DR. ROBERTSON Office 144 Tremont St.

My monthly remedy is absolutely safe and sure. One trial will convince you. I guarantee to cure in 24 hours or money refunded. Confinements taken. Hours 9 to 7. Sundays 1 to 5.

Mrs. Dr. AMES Office 165 Tremont St.

The old reliable specialist in female diseases. Ladies attended exclusively by ladies. A cure guaranteed or money refunded. Ladies $5. Private home for patients desiring our personal care. Advice free. Hrs. 9-7; Sun. 4-6.

Dr. & Mrs. Hale Office 165 Tremont St.

40 YEARS a specialist in female diseases; a cure guaranteed for $5; ladies, my medicine is absolutely sure; $5,000 for a failure; office or mail, $2; private home for those wishing our personal care; advice free; hrs. 10-7, Sun. 4-6.

MRS. DR. WILLIAMS

Office 144 Tremont st., formerly 621 Tremont st.; female diseases successfully treated for $10; ladies attended by ladies; private hospital connected; information free; all letters answered. Hours 10 to 7, Sundays 1 to 4.

Old Dr. Hall OFFICE 3 BEACON ST., near Parker House. Oldest established office. Regular physician; treatment safe and skilful; all letters truthfully answered. Hours 9-9. Sundays 10-3.

MRS. DR. J. E. BISHOP
OFFICE 178 TREMONT ST.

OLDEST and most reliable office for treatment of female diseases. Hours 10-7; Sun. 12-2.

DR. GORDON Office 532 Tremont st. Oldest established and most reliable specialist in women's diseases, lowest prices. Hours 9-8. Sundays 11-3.

Mrs. Dr. Allen Office 257 Tremont st. Specialist in female diseases; ladies $10, licensed lying-in hospital connected; advice free; hours, 9-9; Sundays, 1-4.

MRS. DR. ALYS OFFICE 344 TREMONT ST. Boston's leading LADY specialist in female diseases. Hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sun., 1 to 8 p. m.

LYING-IN HOME.

PRIVATE licensed home; ladies taken before and during confinement. Address P. O. Box 2459.

MILLION OF WOMEN FOR MRS. ROGERS

Mrs. Lillie Devereaux Blake, Head of Great Body, Appeals for Doomed Woman.

HAS WRITTEN TO MRS. BELL

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—Representing ver 1,000,000 women throughout the Uni d States, the enrolled members of the ational Legislative League and affiliated rganizations, Mrs. Lillie Devereaux Blake, resident of the League, has sent the fol owing telegrams to Mrs. Redfield Proctor, ife of the senior United States Senator om Vermont, and to Mrs. Charles J. Bell, ife of the Governor of Vermont:

"Mrs. Redfield Proctor, Sixteenth and I streets, Washington, D. C.:

"You are earnestly entreated to use you influence in behalf of leniency for Mary Rogers.

"LILLIE DEVEREAUX BLAKE,
"Pres. National Legislative League."

"Mrs. Charles J. Bell, Montpelier, Vt.:

"You are earnestly entreated to use you influence in behalf of leniency for Mary Rogers.

"LILLIE DEVEREAUX BLAKE,
"Pres. National Legislative League."

Mrs. Blake, after her conference with rs. W. J. Blickensderfer, wife of the illionaire Stamford, Conn., manufacturer, lso mailed the following letter to Governor ell.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16, 1905.

"To His Exellency C. J. Bell, Governor of Vermont: There is now an unhappy woman under sentence of death in your State. Mary Rogers has been convicted of murder in the first degree and condemned to be hanged. This execution ought not to take place. Under existing conditions it would be an atrocity, not because of the possible innocence of the woman of the crime of which she is accused, but because it is not only cruel but unjust to hold her to full accountability under the law. In all except four free States, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Idaho, women are classed with idiots and lunatics as incompetent to hold office or to exercise the elective franchise... The precise wording of the constitution of Vermont is, 'All persons shall have self-government except perjurers, the feeble-minded and women.' Women last of all, as if least capable of self-government. Since we must endure the insult of this classification, let us at least be exempt from suffering the extreme penalties of the laws we have not made. Idiots and lunatics are never hanged, whatever crimes they commit. Why should women be thus unjustly dealt with. You are earnestly entreated to commute the sentence of this unhappy creature to some milder punishment so that this republic shall not be disgraced by the horrible spectacle of the killing of this poor, shrinking human being. Respectfully yours,

"LILLIE DEVEREAUX BLAKE,
"Pres. National Legislative League."

Mrs. Blake announced to a representa ive of the BOSTON AMERICAN that she s in heartiest accord with Mrs. W. J. ickensderfer in the effort of the latter o save Mary Rogers from being hanged, nd these two women through open letters re appealing to the women of the entire and, urging that one and all write to overnor Bell of Vermont, urging that the eath penalty be commuted to a milder orm of punishment.

MRS. ROGERS ASKS IN PATHETIC TONES FOR HER MOTHER

WINDSOR, Vt., Jan. 17.—Mrs. Blickens ter of Connecticut is to arrive in Ver nont to-day to commence a campaign in behalf of Mary Rogers. The result of her efforts will be watched for with great in erest.

Until recently Mrs. Rogers has been al owed to receive books, flowers and other ifts but now nothing of this or any other ature is allowed to pass into her hands rom outsiders. This is done to guard gainst her receiving anything that might ssist her in committing suicide. Chaplain Fuller stated to a BOSTON AMERICAN eporter that he did not think Mrs. Rogers ntertained any idea of suicide as she still as faith that there will be intervention in er behalf. He said:

"Mrs. Rogers is almost an entirely changed person from what she was upon er arrival at the institution, for then she ad the marks and expression of dissipa ion plainly stamped upon her features, and as as might be termed somewhat brazen aced.

"Her attitude toward the other inmates nd the matron were far different then. Now she is a better woman and looks at ife in a far different light.

"Her face has an entirely different ex ession, not one of fear in the realization of the possible nearness of death but free rom evil marks of thought and dissipation. nstead of the brazen faced stare she looks with confidence into her spiritual counsel or's face. Her manners are more be oming to her sex and her whole appear ance changed for the better."

Chaplain Fuller feels that he has not abored in behalf of this woman's spiritual welfare in vain and his efforts have been ore fruitful than he expected. Mrs. Rog rs occasionally feels the pangs of home ickness and speaks in pathetic tones of er mother and other members of her fami y, upon whose faces she will soon look for he last time.

Influence was brought to bear upon Gov rnor Bell by those who attended the ban uet of the Vermont Association which was eld in Boston last week to grant a reprieve ut he is quoted as saying:

"I shall not pardon Mrs. Rogers. The nly reason for granting of a reprieve is he presentation of new evidence, and no ew evidence has been submitted. The xecution will take place on February 3."

This news is like a death blow to the opes of the people who have been strong n their belief that she would escape from he hangman's noose, and they are obliged o admit that the present indications are ecidedly against her.

Those who on account of their office are irectly concerned in the execution are reatly effected as the time draws near.

MRS. JACK GARDNER FIGHTS TOWN BILL

Special to the Boston American.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 17.—Mrs. Jack Gardner, of Boston, has engaged two of the leading lawyers of Maine to oppose the bill to annex Roque Island, whereon is situated her Summer home, to Roque Bluffs, a town formed in 1891 from Jonesport.

PARSONS ESTATE IN BROOKLINE SOLD

The Thomas Parsons estate in Cottage street, Brookline, has been purchased by Mrs. Josephine N. Cox, who will erect a magnificent mansion for herself on the property. The land adjoins that of the late H. H. Richardson, and is opposite that of Professor Charles Sargent. The land consists of 160,000 square feet, and is valued at $23,000.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Rexall "93" Hair Tonic
GROWS HAIR
RESTORES COLOR
CURES DANDRUFF
Money back if not satisfied
Sold only at Rexall Agencies.

TRUST FIGHTS THE 80-CENT GAS RATE

COMMISSIONER BARKER THINKING IT OVER.
Sketched at the Hearing by Artist Carll of the Boston American Staff.

Sketched at Hearing by Boston American Artist.
EDWARD WARREN.
President of the Public Franchise League, a daily spectator at the hearings.

Sketched at Hearing by Boston American Artist.
Felix Rackemann, Brookline's Attorney.

FALLACY IN EXAMINING EXPERT BEMIS

Counsel Morse Questions Him From Basis of Expenditure of Individual Companies.

"SUPPOSITITIOUS FIGURES"

Continued from First Page.

Morse, making frequent suggestions to him as to the questions to be asked. Before the cross-examination began, General Schaff, of the Commissioners, asked that the engineers of the Boston Gas Company provide the board with a map showing the streets in which the Bay State pipes are laid for which the Boston company pays rent; also the names by streets of the customers of the Bay State and the sizes of pipe from which they are supplied.

The significance of this, as it appeared to those spectators familiar with the situation, is that the map will shed further light on the methods of the Gas Trust. In this case it will show how the mains through which the Boston Gas Company buys gas are all a part of the same system as that which supplies other constituent companies. Furthermore, it is expected to show how the Boston Gas Company not only buys large amounts of gas made by another company owned by the trust, but meanwhile pays high rent for the use of the mains through which the gas is supplied. It is all one system, Mr. Auerbach and Professor Bemis have contended, and whatever moneys are paid for the use of it go to the trust, and make the Boston Gas Company, like others, appear unable to sell gas at 80 cents per 1,000 feet.

Excessive Salaries Paid.

When to these details are added the excessive expenses and salaries paid, Professor Bemis has testified, the inability on paper to sell at eighty cents becomes more apparent. Mr. Morse confines himself to conditions as they exist. Professor Bemis has shown that the conditions are unjustifiable. If changed so as to be businesslike and so as to eliminate the bookkeeping juggling, they would be such, Professor Bemis has shown, as to enable the companies to pay large profits after sellings gas at eighty cents per thousand feet.

Mr. Morse to-day took up the South Boston Gas Company, following his policy of dealing first with those companies which would have more difficulty than the others in selling gas at eighty cents per 1,000 feet.

Morse Cross-Examines.

"You have testified that the actual cost of gas to this company rose from eighty-three cents in 1899 to 92.9 cents in 1904?" asked Mr. Morse of Professor Bemis.

"Yes."

"And the company pays the Bay State Company sixty cents for gas?"

"Yes."

"How much profit does that leave the company in dollars and cents?"

"The profits would be $10,233 on a capital of $440,000."

"At what price would the South Boston Company have to sell gas to pay dividends of 8 per cent. on its capital?"

"At $1.16 per thousand feet."

"What figure would the Boston Gas Light Company have to charge in order to pay 8 per cent. dividends, assuming that the cost of gas to it remained as at present?"

"One dollar and two cents per thousand feet."

Figures Supposititious.

Witness added that these figures, given in reply to Mr. Morse's direct questions, were only supposititious, as they applied only when the correctness of the grounds on which they were based, and which were provided by Mr. Morse, was granted.

The counsel for the petitioners, however, have protested that these grounds are not correct, and that the untenable conditions at present lead to the line of argument followed by Mr. Morse.

Witness testified that the South Boston company had no manufacturing plant. It has to pay dividends, however, on the capitalization of one.

"In a year or a year and a half a new plant could be built," he said. "As to the cost of a new plant I have not completed my estimate."

Could Sell Cheaper Gas.

Professor Bemis testified that the South Boston Gas Company could sell gas cheaper if it bought its supply direct from the Massachusetts Pipe Line Company.

"The Pipe Line is under no obligation to supply more gas than specified in its contracts," said the witness. "The gas companies are obliged to pay for all the gas it contracts for with the Pipe Line, but the latter is not obliged ever to furnish more gas than the specific amount named in the contracts. The gas companies are fined ten cents per 1,000 feet if they do not take all the gas they contract for.

"The Pipe Line, if it gave notice of being able to provide more gas, could be held answerable and made to furnish the extra amount.

"If the Pipe Line sold a little more gas to the North End plant and a little less to the Boston Gas Company, the latter could still make gas and sell it at 80 cents, and the North End could sell gas for much less than at present."

The representatives of the gas companies have, throughout these hearings, fought against any evidence being introduced showing that the Pipe Line could be relied on to furnish more than 1,000,000 feet of gas per day, although almost never has it provided less than 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 feet per day. The more gas it could sell, the greater prospect other constituent companies would have of getting gas from it.

Sells Gas for 25 Cents.

This has been Professor Bemis's contention, for the Pipe Line sells to several other companies in the trust at 25 cents and 30 cents per 1,000 feet.

Commissioner George interposed with a question relating to the lack of connection of the New England Gas & Coke Company with the Boston situation at the time the contracts were made. He said he did not understand that the coke company then entered into consideration. Mr. Babson said he thought it did, and an argument between counsel as to the contracts ensued.

Mr. Auerbach protested against any one introducing as evidence an answer to a question of what some one understood.

"It does not seem proper for any one, even a commissioner, to be practically testifying," he said. "If any one wants certain evidence produced, it should be brought out by questions to a witness."

General Schaff interposed with the remark that it was perfectly obvious to all that the Pipe Line need not supply a foot of gas to a Boston company unless it chose to.

"There is no sacredness between the Pipe Line and the Boston companies," he said. "All the contracts were made in the interests of the parties owning the companies. The Pipe Line can supply Malden, Watertown and Newton if it gets control of the companies there, as I understand it means to."

Contracts Razzle Babson.

Mr. Babson said he had studied the contracts for ten or eleven years, and did not know much about them.

"I never saw an official of the companies who knew much about the contents of the contracts, either," he added.

Resuming his testimony, Professor Bemis testified as to the Roxbury Gas Company, which buys all its gas from the Bay State Company at 60 cents per 1,000 feet. Again taking the arbitrary percentage of eight per cent. on the capital, Mr. Morse asked what price would have to be charged to pay that dividend. The price would have to be $1.06, said witness, assuming that present costs are unchanged, in order to pay eight per cent. dividends. Mr. Morse selects this figure, as he is to argue later that all the companies are entitled to eight per cent. on their capital.

80-CENT GAS MASS MEETING FRIDAY IN CHARLESTOWN

A monster mass meeting in the interests of eighty-cent gas will be held in Roughan Hall, Charlestown, next Friday evening under the auspices of the Charlestown Improvement Association. Colonel Oakes will preside, and there will be a large number of able speakers present to advocate the cause of cheaper gas.

MIDDLESEX CITIES HARD AT WORK FOR LOWER GAS RATE

Everett and Malden have joined in the movement for dollar gas for the residents of Boston's suburbs. Medford's city government will take the necessary steps toward joining the movement next Tuesday night. The initiative was taken by Melrose. All four cities are supplied by the Malden and Melrose Gaslight Company, and all will act in concert to effect a reduction of the rates to consumers.

The rate charged by the company in the four cities is $1.40 a thousand feet, with reductions making it $1.20 net.

In the Everett Common Council an order was offered by Councilman Walter E. French, providing for the selection of a joint committee to represent Everett in conjunction with the representatives of the other three cities in dealing with the gas company.

Councilman French's order also provides for a committee to consider the advisability of securing a municipal gas plant.

Alderman Leslie F. Keene introduced the order in the Malden Board of Aldermen. His order, which was passed, authorized the Mayor to invite the representatives of the other three cities to assist in the movement. Better gas, as well as cheaper gas, is an object which Alderman Keene desires to attain.

The residents of all four cities are unanimous in support of their city governments in the movement.

ODELL DECLARES FOR 75-CENT GAS IN NEW YORK CITY

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—The latest and strongest bid for support that has been made by the Republicans is the announcement that the price of gas will be cut from $1 to 75 cents per 1,000 feet for private consumers in New York city.

Ex-Governor Odell and the Republican leaders believe that the gas issue will be one of the principal ones in the forthcoming mayoralty campaign, and they have allowed the announcement to be made that, if present plans go through, the reduction will go into effect. Mr. Odell said on the subject:

"Investigations are all right, but the people of New York do not need an investigation to tell them that they are now paying too much for light. What they want is remedial legislation, and that at once. For that reason the Legislature is going to pass a bill which will make a flat rate for gas of seventy-five cents a thousand feet.

"I am not opposed to an investigation, and one will be made, but that will go into the question whether there has been corruption as well as extortionate charges. For the present the prices to private consumers must go down."

MARYLAND TEST ON WEDNESDAY

The new armored cruiser, Maryland, is expected in Boston Monday from Newport News, Va. She will make her initial speed trial test over the new Maine trial course, off Rockland, next Wednesday. Her designers are confident that she will eclipse the record made by the cruiser Pennsylvania, and prove the fastest cruiser in the new navy.

GRAND DUCHESS DEAD.

WEIMAR, Germany, Jan. 17.—The Grand Duchess Caroline, wife of the reigning Grand Duke William, of Saxe Weimar, died to-day of inflammation of the lungs. She was born on July 13, 1884, and became the wife of Grand Duke William in 1903.

NO RUNAWAY MATCH, SAYS MRS. POTTER

Edward Clarkson Potter, Jr., son of E. C. Potter, the New York banker, and nephew of Bishop Potter, the Harvard student who went to New York and married Miss Lisi Bingham Marshall, daughter of Duncan Marshall, of Westchester, a few days ago, has taken an apartment in the Cantabrigia, No. 1010 Massachusetts avenue, Cambridge, where he and his bride will live.

Mrs. Potter, blonde, slight and pretty, smiled on the BOSTON AMERICAN reporter who called on her to-day and said:

"I don't consider that our marriage was a runaway match. Why, Mr. Potter and I were engaged for three years. I notified my family when we were married. They knew, as did Mr. Potter's parents, that we were to be married some time.

"I received a letter from my father to-day, congratulating us and saying that everything was forgiven. We have not heard from Mr. Potter's parents yet. I understand they are not at home.

"We have gained considerable notoriety through our marriage and of course this has been very embarrassing to both of us. We have known each other from childhood, and I can see no reason why we should not be married if we want to.

"I am in love with Cambridge already. It is such a quaint old place. I know I shall enjoy living here. We are not fully settled yet, but we will be in a day or two. Mr. Potter's piano came over from his rooms in West Morley to-day.

"Mr. Potter will continue in college. He told the dean before he went to New York that he was going to be married, and the dean said he could keep on with his studies.

"He intends to be a composer, and he has written two or three operas already that will be produced soon."

LABOR NEWS

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL BOSTON, MASS. 96

"The Man Higher Up" held full sway at the annual ball of the Roofers' Protective Union No. 17 in Bethesda Hall, South Boston.

The grand march was led by George H. Smith and Miss Mary O'Brien, followed by J. A. Haley and his daughter, Miss Isabella Haley, Mr. and Mrs. Jeremiah J. Donovan, John T. Cashman and Miss Mary A. Sullivan, Mr. and Mrs. John Mullin, Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Scanlon, John Dunn and Miss Elizabeth Dunn, Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Haley, T. H. Quinn and Miss Alice Riley, Mr. and Mrs. George Coyle, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Fitzgerald, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Butters, and many other couples.

Among the guests were ex-Alderman Fred J. Kneeland, and John R. Alpine and George E. Flynn, vice-president and treasurer, respectively, of the Building Trades Council.

The officers of the ball were: Floor director, George H. Smith; assistant floor director, Daniel Hayes; chief of aids, W. H. McGuire; aids, Robert Anderson, Bernard Comer, W. A. Dugan, Thomas Quinn, T. Welch, G. Pelham, Frank Hoffman, George C. Morton, Clarence Faulkner, Howard Ellis, Charles Egan, Harry Doull, A. Smith, J. J. Donovan, R. C. Robinson, R. Rooney, John Morrissey, F. Twitchell and A. Benton, Jr.; reception committee, President J. A. Haley, Vice-President J. J. Donovan, Financial Secretary G. H. Smith, Recording Secretary W. A. Dugan, Treasurer J. F. Fitzgerald, Conductor George Pelham, Sr., Conductor R. C. Robinson, Jr., and Sergeant at Arms Michael Miles.

WILL CONFER AGAIN.

No agreement has as yet been reached by the Teamsters' Union and the master team owners regarding the working agreement for 1905. Another conference between the members of the two committees is expected to be held to-day or to-morrow. The conference yesterday resulted in no decision after a session of more than two hours. The executive committee received the report of the scale committee at a meeting held last night.

CARPENTERS UNITE.

The delegates to the Massachusetts Council of the Brotherhood of Carpenters now in session in Brockton to-day visited the Douglas shoe factory and other points of interest. The business to be transacted at to-day's session will be the selection of the place for the next convention.

The council has decided that a better organization of carpenters throughout the State is desirable and effort will be made to have all the local unions not already represented in the council apply for membership. Most of the cities and twenty towns of the State sent delegates.

MANNING WILL SPEAK.

John J. Manning, of Troy, N. Y., international organizer of the Laundry Workers' Union, will address a special meeting tonight of Boston Laundry Workers' Union. Mr. Manning has just returned from an organizing tour in Pennsylvania.

The union will also take action regarding the unionizing of another large concern in this city.

LABOR NOTES.

Gilders' Union has called a special meeting for tonight at No. 514 Tremont street, to consider important trade matters.

Woodworkers' Union No. 24 will hold an initiation and smoke talk at No. 45 Eliot street to-night.

Blacksmiths' District Council holds its next quarterly meeting in this city, Sunday, March 5.

State Secretary-Treasurer Wesley A. Goodwin, of the Engineers' Union, has issued a call for the State Executive Board to meet Sunday, February 5, in Boston Engineers' Hall, No. 294 Washington street.

Theatrical Stage Employes' Union will elect officers next Sunday afternoon in Pilgrim Hall, No. 694 Washington street.

Thomas Flanagan, William J. Irwin, Peter Sollmer, J. J. Cowan and Peter Knowles, of Boilermakers' Lodge No. 9, are arranging for the anniversary exercises and ball to be held Patriots' Day.

We Offer the Following
Second-Hand Pianos
Recently Taken in Part Payment for New
HENRY F. MILLER Pianos, at the Following Prices:

Steinway	Baby Grand	$450	Bluthner	Parlor Grand	$350	Knabe	Baby Grand	$350
Steinway	Upright	250	Ivers & Pond	Baby Grand	275	Knabe	Upright	225
Steinway	Upright	150	Vose	Upright	250	Knabe	Upright	225
Hazelton	Upright	150	Hardman	Upright	165	Mehlin	Upright	225
Chickering	Upright	175	Hallet & Davis	Upright	150	Kranich & Bach	Upright	150
Chickering	Upright	60	Hallet & Davis	Upright	145	Estey	Upright	150
Chickering	Grand	75	Canover Bros	Upright	140	Imperial	Upright	150
Chickering	Square	100	Singer	Upright	125	Imperial	Upright	150
Chickering	Square	65	Smith American	Upright	125	Guild	Upright	120
Chickering	Square	50	Sommer	Upright	90	New England	Upright	115
Chickering	Square	50	Jacob Doll	Upright	100	Haines Bros	Upright	90
Haynes	Upright	125	Baldwin	Upright	75	McPhail	Square	75
Fischer	Upright	115	Gerrish	Upright	50	Weser Bros	Upright	60
Arion	Upright	110	Rogers	Upright	30	Emerson	Square	25
Winthrop	Upright	85				Emerson	Square	10
Spike Bros	Upright	50						

The above lot of Pianos is the largest, most varied and lowest priced (condition and quality considered) ever offered in this market. Suburban dealers, buying to sell again, will find exceptional low prices attached to good pianos. Every instrument marked at its exact selling price.

HENRY F. MILLER & SONS PIANO CO.
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Vocal.
Go On and Coax Me. (Harry Von Tilzer's latest and greatest success.)
Palace of Silver and Gold. (By composer of "The Mansion of Aching Hearts.")
When the Frost Is On the Pumpkin, Maggie Dear. (By composer of "When the Harvest Days are Over.")
Come Take a Trip in My Airship.
Why Don't They Play With Me?
We're Out for a Jolly Good Time.
It's You.
Shame on You. (Lew Dockstader's big hit.)
I Want to Be a Soldier.
When the Harvest Moon is Shining on the River.
Sunday Morning, When the Church Bells Ring.
Down Where the Suwanee River Flows.
Alexander.
Under the Anheuser Busch.
Tell Me That Beautiful Story.
Hannah, Won't You Open That Door?
My Love I Dare Not Tell. (Song hit from "The Medal and the Maid.")
The Proper Way to Kiss. (Frank Daniels' hit in "The Office Boy.")
Just an Old Sweetheart of Mine.
Blue Bell.
A Little Boy Called "Taps."
Please Come and Play in My Yard.
Goodby, Sis. (Latest by writer of "Blue Bell.")
Billy. (The Cyclone hit.)
Has Your Mother Any More at Home Like You?

Vocal.
Sylvia.
The Face in the Firelight.
Where the Mocking Birds Were Singing.
Teasing.
The Man With the Ladder and the Hose. (Great fireman song.)
You're the Flower of My Heart, Sweet Adeline.
I've Got My Eyes on You-oo-oo.
There's a Dark Man Coming With a Bundle. (Lew Dockstader's big hit.)
Your Mother Wants You Home, Nellie, Darling.
Any Rags?
The Girl of My Dreams.
Good-by, My Lady Love.
When the Sunset Turns the Ocean's Blue to Gold.
Wait at the Gate for Me. (By writer of "Blue Bell.")
You're as Welcome as the Flowers in May.
I Know.
Violets, Sweet Violets.
The Lily or the Rose?
Good-Night, Beloved, Good-Night.
The Girl Who Cares for Me. (By writer of "Good-by, Little Girl, Good-by.")
For Sale, a Baby.
In Alabama.
Somebody's Waiting for Me.
I've Got a Feelin' For You.
Way Down East Among the Shady Maple Trees.
The Song of Other Days.

Instrumental.
Circus Parade. (E. T. Paull's latest success.)
Anona. (By Mabel McKinley. Vocal or instrumental.)
Falling Leaves. (Intermezzo.)
Kentucky Belles. (Two-step.)
Violets and Roses. (Flower Song.)
Uncle Sammy March. (Vocal or instrumental.)
Star of the Sea. (Vocal or instrumental.)
Laces and Graces. (By composer of "Cozy Corner.")
Buds and Blossoms Waltz.
Gondolier.
Laughing Water.
A Bit o' Blarney. (Two-step.)
Sifted Sweetness Waltz.
Handsome Harry. (Two-step.)
Polly Prim March.
Dream of Madrid Waltzes.
A Trip to Niagara. (Two-step.)
Roaming in the Gloaming. (Reverie.)
Apple Blossoms.
An Afternoon Tea. (A beautiful love poem.)
Love's Whisper. (An Idyll.)
Voice of the Night Waltzes.
Our Director March.

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Let's All Go Up to Maud's.
When the Bees Are in the Hive.
Just for the Sake of Society.
Pretty Mary.

Vocal
Don't Cry, Katie, Dear.
Meet Me in St. Louis, Louis.
So Long, Andy Lee.
In the City of Sighs and Tears.

Instrumental
Valse Primrose.
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Me and Me Banjo.
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HEARST URGES CONTROL OF RAIL RATES

COMPARISON BETWEEN HEARST BILL AND ESCH-TOWNSEND BILL IN POPULAR FORM.

The Hearst Bill.	The Administration Bill.
1. Commission authorized to fix a reasonable rate in lieu of a rate found unreasonable.	1. Commission authorized to fix a reasonable rate in lieu of a rate found unreasonable.
2. Order of Commission becomes effective in thirty days.	2. Order of Commission becomes effective in thirty days.
3. A special court, called the Interstate Commerce Court, created, with exclusive jurisdiction over cases arising under the Commerce act.	3. A special court, called the Court of Transportation, is created, with exclusive jurisdiction over cases arising under the Commerce act.
4. Appeal must be heard on evidence brought out before the Commission.	4. Appeal must be heard on evidence brought out before Commission, unless new evidence exists which could not have been discovered with reasonable diligence at the time of trial before the Commission.
5. Appeal to Supreme Court permitted only when Commerce Court certifies that a constitutional question is involved, which ought to be reviewed by the Supreme Court.	5. Appeal to Supreme Court allowed in all cases.
6. No stay permitted on appeal to Supreme Court.	6. Stay permitted on appeal to Supreme Court, where bond is given.

The Hearst Bill and Esch-Townsend Bills

ON March 11, 1904, Congressman Hearst introduced a bill to give the Interstate Commerce Commission the power to fix railroad rates. The bill further provided for an Interstate Commerce Court, to which appeals could be taken.

The purpose of the bil! was to prevent extortion and destroy rebates and secret rates.

The introduction of this bill marked the beginning of the present demand of the people for a law regulating railroads. The Hearst bill sought to give adequate and speedy relief. Following it other bills have been introduced.

Yesterday Congressmen Townsend and Esch introduced bills in many points modelled after the Hearst bill. It is understood that the Administration favors the bills brought in yesterday.

The Hearst bill gave the Interstate Commerce Commission the power to fix rates. The Administration bills of yesterday give the same power.

The Hearst bill created a Court of Interstate Commerce. The Administration bills create the same court, but call it a Court of Transportation.

The Hearst bill makes this court's sole work that of transportation questions appealed from the Commission. The Administration bills do the same thing.

But here the following of good points in the Hearst bill ceased.

The Hearst bill gives a right of appeal to the Supreme Court only when a constitutional question is involved. The Esch-Townsend bills give the right in ALL cases. The AMERICAN has already pointed out the danger to the shipper in giving appeals in all cases. It tends to delay a final hearing, and all this time the shipper has no recourse.

The Hearst bill makes the rate effective so soon as the Commission rules. The bills introduced yesterday permit a stay pending an appeal from the Court of Transportation to the Supreme Court. This would make the RATES FOR THE SHIPPER a matter of uncertainty, and he might be out of business before final adjudication came.

The Hearst bill seeks to control lake rates and rates on steamships doing an interstate business; the bills introduced yesterday do not.

The Hearst bill authorizes the Commission to issue orders regarding the provision of all facilities incidental to transportation.

This section covers the private car and refrigerator car abuse. The bills introduced yesterday do not reach this point. There is where the Beef Trust does its work of robbery. The Hearst bill gives the Commission power to punish failure to forward and deliver freight or furnish cars. This is one of the railroads' methods of favoring a trust against an independent shipper. The Administration bills do not seek to cure this evil.

The Hearst bill was drawn after a careful study of all the methods the railroads used in wronging the people. It sought to make these abuses impossible or punishable by a heavy penalty. The Administration bills do not go into these questions.

One thing is sure—the people want full relief. They are in no humor for a remedy that will not right their wrongs, and they look to the members of Congress, whom they elected, for a law that will put the one shipper on equality with another and will prevent railroads from oppressing them by granting favors to giant trusts that they themselves are denied.

SAYS CONGRESS CAN DELEGATE ITS POWERS

SHOWS HOW TO END ALL LEGAL DELAY

Continued from First Page.

lowed. There are some important omissions in the Esch-Townsend bills, and there are two important points of difference between them and the provisions of the Hearst bill. The Esch-Townsend bills—considering them collectively—give the right of appeal to the United States Supreme Court in every case. The Hearst bill limits such appeals to the constitutional questions.

The Esch-Townsend bill provides that an appeal from a decision of the transportation court to the Supreme Court shall act as a stay.

Mr. Hearst began his address to the committee at 1:30 o'clock.

He was subjected to a cross-fire of involved technical legal questions, to such an extent that Chairman Hepburn suggested that "the committee had better study the law in executive session."

These members were present and participated in the discussion during the hearing of Mr. Hearst:

William P. Hepburn, chairman; Irving P. Wagner, Pennsylvania; James R. Mann, Illinois; William C. Lovering, Massachusetts; Fred C. Stevens, Minnesota; Charles H. Burke, South Dakota; Francis W. Cushman, Washington; Thomas B. Kyle, Ohio; Charles E. Townsend, Michigan; Robert C. Davey, Louisiana; William C. Adamson, Georgia; Dorsey W. Shackleford, Missouri; William H. Ryan, New York; William Richardson, Alabama; William B. Lamar, Florida.

Mr. Hearst's Address.

Mr. Hearst in beginning said:

"I wish to say that I do not appear before this committee at all as a professional lawyer or as an expert railroad man, but merely as a business man who has had some experience before the Interstate Commerce Committee, and, of course, as a legislator with a bill to correct some of the difficulties and delays and the lack of effectiveness that I encountered while I was before the commission. I had the Coal Trust cases before the commission. They were instituted in the Fall of 1902, and it has been something over two years since then, and we have not finished our procedure before the commission yet."

Explains Cause of Delays.

The Chairman—Will it interrupt you if you are interrogated as you pass along, or would you prefer to conclude your remarks first?

Mr. Hearst—Not at all. Anything that suits the committee is agreeable to me.

The Chairman—You speak of this long delay before the Commission. What is the cause of that delay?

Mr. Hearst—The cause of the delay was the number of points that can be appealed, and the delay in the appeals, and the number of courts to which the appeals have to go. For instance, the defendants questioned my right to bring the complaint. They said that I was not a shipper, that I was merely bringing the complaint as a citizen of New York, who was subject to very high coal tariff, to very high prices for coal. That point was appealed. Then the defendants declined to produce certain books and papers—contracts—which were essential and important in the case, and they refused to answer questions, and these points were appealed.

The Chairman—Were these appeals taken separately or in one appeal?

Mr. Hearst—I think they were taken in one appeal. First before the Circuit Court, Judge Lacombe, of the Southern Circuit of New York, and he decided in favor of the defendant and against the Commission, and then it was appealed to the Supreme Court, and the Supreme Court upheld the Commission in every point, but nevertheless those appeals took altogether about a year's time.

Another Year's Delay.

The Chairman—How much time was consumed in the hearings before the Commission?

Mr. Hearst—I suppose the rest of the time was consumed in the hearings.

The Chairman—How long was it?

Mr. Hearst—About another year.

The Chairman—How long was it after the institution of your proceeding before the Commission put the thing in such shape that it might be appealed?

Mr. Hearst—The appeals were taken, I think, after hearings had been going on for several months. I would not say how long exactly. The total time has been from November, 1902, down to this date, and the final arguments, I believe, are to be made before the Commission on February 7th, that is next month.

Mr. Richardson—There was as much time consumed in the delay before the Interstate Commission as there was in the appeals before the higher courts?

Mr. Hearst—Just about, I should say; yes, sir; they were about equal, I think.

Mr. Kyle—Both of you appealing; both parties appealing the case?

Mr. Hearst—In the first case the defendant appealed and in the second case the Interstate Commerce Commission appealed to the Supreme Court.

Mr. Kyle—Then there were two separate appeals, each of you having appealed from some decision?

Mr. Hearst—Yes, sir. The Interstate Commerce Commission ruled, and then appealed from the decision of the Circuit Court which was wrong. They appealed to the Supreme Court, and the books and papers were produced.

Remedy for Delay.

Mr. Richardson—Did I understand you as having made any special complaint about the matter of delay, either before the Interstate Commerce Commission or before the Appellate Court?

Mr. Hearst—No, I have not made any complaint about that. In my bill I have tried to provide clauses that would remedy that.

Mr. Richardson—By establishing precedents?

Mr. Hearst—No, sir. By establishing this Interstate Commerce Court; by establishing a court that will have a power of review.

Mr. Richardson—I see.

Mr. Hearst—The coal cases were instituted to show that the high price of coal was due originally to the pooling of the railroads, the establishment of a monopoly and a combination in restraint of trade, and we succeeded in bringing out before the Interstate Commerce Commission those facts, that the railroads interested, the New Jersey Central and the Reading—the Reading owns the New Jersey Central—those two roads own about 60 per cent of the unmined anthracite coal, and with the other coal roads owned altogether something over 90 per cent, and that they had adopted various measures to crush out competition. For instance, the Temple Iron Company contracts were one of the things that were refused to be produced, and when they were produced they showed that the independent operators, after the establishment of these high rates, had finally gotten together and decided to build a competing line, and that they got rights of way, and bought the steel rails, and at that time, when they began to be threatening, the coal roads stepped in and bought this Temple Iron Company, which had a liberal Pennsylvania charter entitling them to do almost everything, paying for it about $240,000. Then they have issued stock and bonds amounting to about $15,000,000, and guaranteed interest on the stock, and the payment of interest and principal on the bonds, and with this stock and these bonds they bought up eleven collieries which were in this combination in this plan to build a competing road. The collieries belonged to Simpson and Watkins, and that broke the back of this combination. The railroads did not do it by lowering the rates, but they did it in the way I have described. Now, the point is that the stock and bonds of this Temple Iron Company were guaranteed by the six coal roads, and the presidents of the six coal roads are the directors of the Temple Iron Company, and they operate the collieries which the Temple Iron Company has bought jointly. This showed the combination in restraint of trade.

Other Coal Trust Contracts.

Then there were the other contracts—the coal purchase contracts, which showed the discrimination. The independent operators through these contracts were allowed 65 per cent. of the price of the coal at tidewater, and when these contracts were made coal was selling at $4; that is, the domestic sizes of coal, and this made the rate of transportation about $1.40. It also relieved the operators who went into this contract of handling the coal of the cost of the selling of their coal, which I understand is about fifteen cents, and it relieved them of the waste, which I understand is about five cents on the ton, thereby giving them an advantage over the men who did not make those contracts of about thirty-five cents a ton. This we considered discrimination, and the result of it, of course, was to force almost all the independent operators into these coal purchase contracts. Then, when that was done, and there was practically no competition, the price of coal was put up to $5, where it now is, between $5 and $5.50.

The Chairman—In your investigation there did you become familiar with the value of coal in the bank, the cost of mining, the cost of transporting to the centres, say Philadelphia and New York? In your investigations did you study those subjects?

Mr. Hearst—Yes, sir, more or less. I do not remember all the details of this case, especially the figures, prices, cost, and so forth. I would have to refer to memoranda for that.

Commerce Commission Powerless.

The Chairman—You could not give us those figures as to the value of the coal in the mines, the cost of mining, the cost of transporting from the mines and so forth?

Mr. Hearst—I do remember the cost of transportation from the fields to New York, which was developed to be not greater than eighty cents; and I remember that the rate is $1.55, so that the profit is about 100 per cent, and the Interstate Commerce Commission had made a futile effort to lower that rate.

The Chairman—Could you give the committee some idea of the value of the coal in the bank and of the cost of mining it?

Mr. Hearst—I can only do it—

The Chairman—Just approximately, if you can?

Mr. Hearst—I can do it only in this way, that I believe the defence entered a claim which they thought was to their advantage, that after the freight had been estimated at the rates that are published, that is $1.55, it only left a profit of about 7 cents a ton.

Mr. Townsend—How much?

Mr. Hearst—Seven cents.

Mr. Townsend—Seven cents?

Mr. Hearst—Yes, sir. I think that is correct, but I cannot recall all these figures without referring to documents.

The Chairman—That was their claim?

Mr. Hearst—Yes, sir.

The Chairman—You did not concede that to be true?

How the Railroads Profit.

Mr. Hearst—We are disposed to accept it in a way, because it shows the outrageous character of the rate. They undoubtedly make a great deal of money, and it makes no difference to them, because they own the railroads and the coal mines, and if they fix the rate at such a point that it brings them a profit of only seven cents a ton, the independent operator, who does not own the railroads, but simply the mine, is at a very distinct disadvantage, while the railroad operator, who owns both the mines and the railroad, can make his profit out of the railroad. That was their contention. But I suppose we might be disposed to accept it on account of the deduction to be drawn from it.

The Chairman—According to that estimate, if the selling price of coal was $5 a ton in the market, the cost of transportation $1.55, and there was only seven cents of profit to them, then the value of the coal and the charges for mining must be something over $3, according to that claim of theirs?

Mr. Townsend—That includes the profit of the dealer?

The Chairman—No, I have included that in the profit of 7 cents.

Mr. Ryan—Was that profit of 7 cents independent of the $5 selling price?

Mr. Hearst—I presume so.

The Chairman—That was substantially their claim?

Mr. Hearst—Yes, sir.

The Chairman—Was that true?

Mr. Hearst—I think not. But I would hesitate to go into the figures of this case very definitely without something to refer to, because figures are elusive things.

Chairman Asks for Figures.

The Chairman—I would like to have a little approximate idea of how much the public are being robbed?

Mr. Hearst—I did not know that this case was to be investigated except as it related to the Interstate Commerce Commission, so that I did not fortify myself with these figures; but I will be glad to do it if it is required.

The Chairman—If you will furnish us with a statement on these points we would be glad of it.

Mr. Hearst—I shall be delighted to do it. But what I wanted to bring out here were the facts as to the contracts that were called for, and their relevancy, and the difficulty that we had in securing them, and I wanted to say further that after all this delay the finding of the Interstate Commerce Commission will not be final, will not really be effective; it will only be a sort of recommendation, and in order to sustain it they will have to go into court and try the matter all over again, first before a Circuit Court, and, if it is appealed, before the United States Court. And, after all these proceedings have been gone through, all they will have succeeded in establishing is that the present rate is unreasonable, and the road may go to work and put into effect another rate which is somewhat less, but almost equally unreasonable, and the whole thing will have to be taken up from the beginning again. Now, the object of my bill is to obtain expedition and effectiveness in action. Its object is to give the Interstate Commerce Commission the power to fix a reasonable rate, and not merely to say, not merely to determine or succeed in bringing out that a certain rate is unreasonable; and the establishment of a court is in the interest of promptness, and other interests, too, to secure a more consecutive line of opinion, for instance, but chiefly to secure a prompt enforcement by writ of the orders of the Commission and to enable the Commission to speedily get at the facts, and to effectively provide a remedy. The first section deals with that in this way:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that hereafter, when the Interstate Commerce Commission shall, in any case pending before it under the act to regulate commerce, approved February fourth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, as amended or supplemented by other acts of Congress, decide that a rate for the transportation of freight or passengers is unreasonable or unjust, it shall be the duty of the Commission, and it is hereby authorized and empowered, to fix a rate in lieu of the rate it has found unreasonable and unjust."

Power of Proposed Court.

Now, I understand that the constitutionality of that, or of any similar section in another bill, has been questioned before the committee, and while I do not pretend to be a lawyer at all, I have endeavored to deal as a layman with that point.

Mr. Mann—Does that publication relate to the Interstate Commerce Commission or to the court?

Mr. Hearst—It is to the Commission.

Mr. Richardson—What is your authority that you propose for this Interstate Commerce Court? It is final, is it not? You cannot go beyond that except by certiorari to the Supreme Court.

Mr. Hearst—Yes; there is no appeal except where grave constitutional questions are involved.

The Interstate Commerce Commission probably under section 1 has an opportunity to move of its own motion, and that has seemed to be in accordance with the expression of the Supreme Court in my case that the shippers' complaint, or even the citizens' complaint, was not necessary; but it was in the power of the Commission, and it was the duty of the Commission to investigate unjust and unreasonable conditions generally. I give them simply the power, then, in this, when they have found the rate unreasonable to fix a reasonable rate, and I can refer the committee here to various decisions of the Supreme Court in which these points have been decided; the maximum rate case and the Reagan case, for instance.

The Chairman—I do not think, Mr. Hearst, that that proposition troubles any member of the committee; at least, I have not heard such expressions. The trouble, whatever there is of that character, is with reference to giving the court the power—a judicial body the power—to fix the rates.

Mr. Hearst—Yes.

Mr. Mann—For the future.

The Chairman—For the future.

Mr. Richardson—Conferring any legislative power upon the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Mr. Hearst—Legislative power?

Mr. Richardson—Yes, sir, delegating it a power of Congress.

The Chairman—I would be glad to have that brief upon the record upon that other point.

The Power to Fix Rates.

Mr. Hearst—It is not really a brief. What I have here is just with regard to the right of Congress to delegate its legislative powers, and the references are made to the rate case, to the effect that Congress itself might prescribe rates, and to the Reagan case, to the effect that the power to fix rates is not within the absolute discretion of the carriers, but is subject to legislative control. The Legislature has the power to fix rates, and this power can be delegated. According to the maximum rate case Congress might itself prescribe the rates, or it might commit to some subordinate tribunal this duty.

Mr. Hearst—The bill delegates to the Interstate Commerce Commission the legislative power of Congress, and gives to the commission the power to fix the rate.

Mr. Richardson—I understand that, and then to this court——

Mr. Hearst—Is given the power to review the rate fixed by the commission.

Mr. Richardson—And confirms it.

Mr. Hearst—As the Circuit Court now has the authority. This court is simply constituted to take the place of the Circuit Court.

Mr. Adamson—If the court can review and undo a part of the action of the commission, why cannot they finish the job, if we authorize them to do so?

People Must Be Protected.

Mr. Hearst—It might be decided that you could not authorize them to do so.

Mr. Adamson—That is not the question that has concerned me. The idea that comes to my mind is why should we take charge of other people's property and run their business without their consent.

Mr. Hearst—We are here to represent the people and to act for them, and if the majority of the people in this country are being oppressed in any way, and unjustly treated or unreasonably treated, we ought to seek some means of preventing it, even if we should to some extent regulate the business of the railroads without their consent.

Mr. Richardson: If I understand the question a few minutes since, you said in your answer that your bill did not come into conflict with the idea that there had been an expression on the power of Congress to delegate its legislative authority to the Interstate Commerce Commission; that is what I understood you to say, that this bill avoided that. If I understand your bill, from the reading that I have given it, it is, first, to give the Interstate Commerce Commission, where a rate has been challenged and investigated and found to be unreasonable, the power and authority then to substitute what is considered a reasonable and just and fair rate right then and there?

Mr. Hearst—Yes, sir; to fix a rate.

Merely a Court of Review.

Mr. Richardson—And that possibly under certain conditions and under limitations of time it should go into effect. You have then constituted the Interstate Commerce Court, to which an appeal can be taken. Now, when you get to that court, the court has only the authority to confirm or remand?

Mr. Hearst—Yes, sir.

Mr. Richardson—That is all the authority it has?

Mr. Hearst—Yes, sir.

Mr. Richardson—Now, do you not think when you clothe the Interstate Commerce Commission with the authority to substitute a reasonable rate for a rate which is thought unreasonable that that is vesting the Interstate Commerce Commission with the legislative authority?

Mr. Hearst—Yes, sir.

Mr. Shackleford—That has never been questioned by anybody.

The Chairman—I call your attention to this provision in the bill, on page 9:

"Said court shall thereupon, as speedily as may be, proceed to review the order appealed from as to its justness, reasonableness and lawfulness upon the said record returned by the commission, and thereupon, if, after hearing the parties, said court shall be of the opinion that such order is unjust, unreasonable or unlawful, it shall modify, set aside or annul the same by appropriate decree, or remand the cause to the Interstate Commerce Commission for a new or further hearing; otherwise the order of said commission shall be affirmed."

Mr. Hearst—Yes, sir.

No Power to Modify Rates.

The Chairman—Now, there is the authority conferred to modify a rate.

Mr. Hearst—No, sir; I beg your pardon. At least, it is not necessarily meant to confer authority to modify a rate. It is meant to confer authority to modify certain orders of the Commission. Those orders do not all relate to rates. In my opinion, it could not constitutionally modify a rate, but it could constitutionally modify other orders of the Commission, and it is only authorized to do what it can do constitutionally—at least what we think it can constitutionally do.

The Chairman—Yes. Then, if it can or could have the power under a law to perform this act, this legislative act, so-called, then it could modify the order that would say a rate of twenty-five cents, for instance, is a just rate, and it could make it twenty-two cents, or it could make it twenty-seven cents.

Mr. Hearst—Yes, if it has the constitutional right to do it, it could do it.

The Chairman—But you think that it has not the constitutional right?

Can Modify Schedules.

Mr. Hearst—I think that it has not the constitutional right to modify other orders constitutional right to modify other orders of the Commission which do not relate to rates, which might relate to classifications or schedules, or any of a number of other things.

The Chairman—Then we might not give to the Commission the power to fix a rate, or the court. Could not Congress require the court to review the action of the Commission fixing a rate, to say whether that rate is just and reasonable, and if not what rate would be just and reasonable, and then say that the rate, so found by them to be just and reasonable, should be the rate hereafter to be charged?

Mr. Hearst—Of course, the court does that so far as it is constitutional for it to do it. It does it to this extent, that in rendering an opinion, and in remanding the case to the commission, it gives its reasons for its opinion, its reasons why the rate is considered unreasonable, and the commission, guided by that opinion, goes ahead and fixes the rate with its legislative powers. I do not think the court can fix it, as a judicial tribunal.

The Chairman—In that instance, the court would not be fixing the rates, in contemplation of law; but the legislative acts come in there then after it has completed its duty, and say that that rate that it has named shall be the lawful rate that shall be charged.

Mr. Shackleford—Now in that connection, I want to ask a question.

The Chairman—I would like to have Mr. Hearst answer that, that is if he has studied that branch of it.

Court Reviews Its Action.

Mr. Hearst—Of course, I am a layman and I cannot put my opinion up against that of distinguished lawyers, but I do not think that the court has the right to do that.

I think that it has simply the right to pass on the findings of the Commission, and if it disapproves of the findings of the Commission, it remands the cause to the Commission, and the Commission goes ahead and fixes another rate in accordance with the decision of the court; but the decision of this legislative body to fix a rate does not fix the rate, and the court, with its judicial power, reviews the action of the Commission.

The Chairman—I am through with this, if Mr. Hearst gets my idea.

Mr. Hearst—I think so; but I do not see the advantage of a doubtful method of fixing a rate by a court when the clearly constitutional method of fixing a rate by a Commission is available.

Mr. Hearst—There has never been any decision of the Supreme Court as to this court, because this court has not been established; but it has been decided to be unconstitutional to give that authority to a court.

Mr. Adamson—What provision of the constitution says that?

Mr. Hearst—The clause of the Constitution separating the Legislative, Executive and Judicial branches of the Government.

Mr. Adamson—I am trying to get your views now. I notice that Judge Lamar made a suggestion to you which I did not hear. He is a good lawyer, of course——

Mr. Hearst—You may be equally confident that I am not and that I am very willing to hear a suggestion, because I suppose you are more anxious to get the real facts of the case than you are to get my views.

Mr. Lamar—I suggested the fact of the broad distinction between the legislative and judicial functions.

Mr. Adamson—I asked him if he knew of any other reason except that distinction.

Mr. Lamar—That is broad enough.

Mr. Hearst—I can only repeat what I have said, that under this phraseology——

Mr. Adamson's Views.

Mr. Adamson—I am not asking you with reference to any bill. I have no idea that any bill now before Congress will become a law. We are trying to find out what is right, and to make and report a bill, which I believe will be done. I am asking you the abstract question as to doing or not doing the particular thing. Now, you do not think that the provision as to the integrity and keeping separate of the three departments of the government would prohibit the legislation suggested to you by the chairman?

Mr. Hearst—I think it might, and I think that if it did prevent it my bill would stand, and if it did not prevent it they would be able to proceed under the word "modify," as you wish them to proceed, and it does not seem to me advantageous to go the length of putting in a clause which might be considered unconstitutional, when they have the privilege, under the phraseology that exists in this bill, of doing the very thing that you desire them to do.

There is no doubt of the right of Congress to delegate its legislative function to the Commission, and there is no doubt of its right to constitute a court to review the decisions of the Commission, and there is no doubt, first, that it is an entirely legal system of procedure, and that it is also an extremely prompt system of procedure.

Mr. Richardson—Under your bill the commission have power to raise rates when they find them discriminative?

Mr. Hearst—Yes, sir, they have.

Can Raise Rates.

Mr. Richardson—To raise a rate when it is too low?

Mr. Hearst—Yes, sir, the commission has the power here, if it has fixed a rate that becomes too low.

The Chairman—I would like to pursue this matter further. In calling your attention to the authority given on page 10, line 2, "it shall modify, set aside or annul the same by appropriate decree or remand the cause to the Interstate Commerce Commission for a new or further hearing," in your judgment, would that authority to remand for further hearing permit the court to determine the lines on which that rehearing would be had; as, for instance, they might say that the rate fixed by the Commission as just and reasonable was, in their judgment, either too high or too low, and they, not having the power to fix the rate themselves, they chose to remand it to the Commission with instruction to fix a rate lower or higher? Do you think they should have that power?

Would Be Guided by Court.

Mr. Hearst—You mean to positively direct the commission what rate to fix?

The Chairman—The thing that I want particularly to get your opinion about is as to whether this Congress can require a judicial body to say to the commission what line of conduct they are to pursue in case the cause is remanded to them.

Mr. Hearst—Of course, their opinion would naturally be that. In giving their opinion they would give their reasons for it, and that opinion would guide the Commission in fixing the subsequent rate. In other words, it would endeavor to fix the rate in accordance with the decision of the court.

The Chairman—Then that power to remand would substantially give to them the power of determining what the action of the Commission should be, as is usually the case in a court of equity remanding a case, or in remanding an equity case for further proceeding; of indicating what should be the line of conduct?

It Would Enlighten Them.

Mr. Hearst—Yes, sir. It would certainly tell them what they could not do, and that would enlighten them as to what they could do, and the opinion of the court in detail would enlighten them to a considerable extent, and perhaps altogether, as to what they could do, as to what rates would pass the censorship of the court.

Mr. Hearst—That is the whole point at issue, the whole point upon which I have expressed the opinion that I do not think the court can go to the extent of fixing the rate definitely among themselves.

Mr. Adamson—If they cannot do it, can they help do it?

Mr. Hearst—Yes, sir, because their opinion materially assists the commission in fixing it.

Mr. Adamson—If they cannot do it, what right have they to tell another body to do it?

Can Reverse Lower Court.

Mr. Hearst—They are not telling another body to do it; they are telling another body what cannot get through that court.

The Chairman—I would like to ask you if it was intended by the language of Section 2 to bring ocean carrying within the purview of the Interstate Commerce act?

Mr. Hearst—The language there is, "And also to such transportation over any part water and part rail route used for through shipment or through carriage." Yes, sir; I should think that covers transportation.

The Chairman—By water?

Mr. Hearst—This is designed to bring under the action of the Commission the independent water lines that are engaged in forwarding interstate commerce, and which are not under the provisions of the present act, I believe, unless they are owned by one of the railroads which is engaged in interstate commerce. It is practically what Mr. Spencer, I think, said was desirable, a day or two ago.

The Chairman—Do not the provisions of that section provide that the foreign vessel engaged in interstate commerce must file a schedule of tariffs, and would the joint tariffs between a railway and such a vessel have to be filed?

Lesser Water Lines Only.

Mr. Hearst—I had not considered that particular relation of it. I had considered it particularly in regard to lesser water lines.

The chairman—Yes; the lakes and rivers?

Mr. Hearst—Yes, sir, section 3 reads:

"Section 3—That when the rate fixed by the commission is a joint rate, and the carriers parties thereto fail to agree upon the apportionment thereof among themselves within twenty days after notice of such order, the commission may issue a supplemental order fixing the portion of such joint rate to be received by each carrier party thereto."

That seems to be necessary in order to carry out the first order of the commission.

Mr. Shackelford—Does that not apply simply where the rate is part rail and part water? Is not that the limit to which that is intended to go?

Applies to the United States.

Mr. Hearst—That is the limit that I considered.

Mr. Richardson—Does not your language there, "through shipment," indicate that very thing, that it does apply to this country?

Mr. Hearst—This country, necessarily.

Mr. Richardson—You do not intend it to apply to any water route except to a route that is a continuous one, part water and part rail?

Mr. Hearst—That is my view.

Mr. Mann—Would that apply to the shipment of wheat or corn from New York to Liverpool?

Mr. Shackelford—That is foreign commerce, and not interstate commerce. Would that not be foreign commerce?

No Power to Regulate.

Mr. Hearst—If the Interstate Commerce Commission were given power to regulate that it might, but it has not power.

Mr. Mann—The Supreme Court has decided that the present law does not cover such a case as that.

Mr. Hearst—I should think——

Mr. Mann—It has always seemed to me that it might properly cover a case of that kind, and I have wondered whether your bill provided that it should or not.

Mr. Hearst—Section 4 reads:

"Section 4.—That it shall not be lawful for any common carrier subject to any of said acts or any company or person acting for or in the stead of such common carrier to advance, reduce or cancel any individual or joint rate, fare or charge now or hereafter in force over the route or line of such common carrier unless, or until notice thereof, plainly showing the change intended to be made in such rate, fare or charge, and the date when the same shall take effect, shall have been filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission and posted in all depots or stations where passengers or freight are received for transportation under such rate, fare or charge for at least thirty days prior to the date when such change is to become effective."

Modifies Present Laws.

That is simply a modification of existing laws, which require that if a rate is to be raised, ten days' notice shall be given and filed, and if a rate is to be lowered, three days' notice shall be given. That increases the time to thirty days in the interest of the shipper, believing that the third provision gives opportunity for discriminating rates. Section four continues:

"Provided, however, that said Commission may, for good cause shown, upon special application, allow a particular rate, fare or charge to be changed upon shorter notice, published and filed as aforesaid. No joint rate fare, or charge, shall become effective until all carriers named as parties thereto shall have concurred therein by signing the rate schedule or filing general authorization or specific notice of concurrence with the commission."

I think that this is generally in effect now, at least by agreement. But I have made it a part of this bill in order that no railroad shall post a rate and lead a shipper to ship his goods over connecting roads, only to find out that the rate is not concurred in by the other roads.

Mann on "Midnight Rates."

Mr. Mann—Is there anything in your bill in that connection that will prevent putting into operation what they call "midnight rates"?

Mr. Hearst—What is a midnight rate? I am not familiar with that.

Mr. Mann—Then I will not go any further on that. That is one method of evading rates.

Mr. Richardson—Known to Chicago? (Laughter.)

Mr. Shackelford—Is that practiced to any extent in the West?

Work of Cutthroat Roads.

Mr. Mann—It is practiced wherever they have a cutthroat road, and it is practiced very extensively in various parts of the country, I believe, so they say.

Mr. Hearst (continuing reading)—And any common carrier enforcing any schedule of joint rates, fares, or charges which shall not have been concurred in by all carriers, parties thereto, or any schedule of rates, fares, or charges which shall not have been published and filed as required by this section, shall be subject to a forfeiture of one hundred dollars for each day such unlawful tariff shall be published or enforced. The said Commission may prescribe the form, contents, and arrangement of all schedules of rates, fares and charges, and it shall be the duty of said Commission to make orders from time to time, as may be practicable, with a view of securing uniformity in freight classification and the use of rate schedules containing concise and easily understood provisions and regulations.

These provisions are all merely designed to simplify and make the schedules intelligible, because I understand they can now only be interpreted by an expert, and to secure business simplicity and system as far as may be for the convenience of shippers, and in the classification of rates.

Thereupon, at 12 o'clock m., the committee adjourned until to-day at 10:30 o'clock a. m.

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MALARIA IN THE SYSTEM
Holly Springs, Miss., March 24, 1903.
While building railroads in Tennessee some twelve years ago a number of hands contracted fever and various forms of blood and skin diseases. I carried S. S. S. in my commissary and gave it to my hands with most gratifying results. I can recommend S. S. S. as the finest preparation for Malaria, chills and fever, as well as all blood and skin diseases. W. I. McGowan.
I suffered greatly from Boils, which would break out on different parts of my body. I saw S. S. S. advertised and after using about three bottles I was cured, and for the last three years have had no trouble whatever. A. W. Zeber
217 Read St., Evansville, Ind.
I began using your S. S. S. probably ten years ago for Malaria and blood troubles, and it proved so good that I have continued ever since using it as a family remedy. It is a pleasure for me to recommend S. S. S. for the benefit of others who are needing a first-rate blood purifier, tonic and cure for Malaria. C. C. Hemingway.
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Boils, abscesses, sores, dark or yellow splotches and debility are some of the symptoms of this miserable disease. S.S.S. counteracts and removes from the blood all impurities and poisons. Builds up the entire system. Guaranteed a purely vegetable remedy. Write for medical advice or any information about case.
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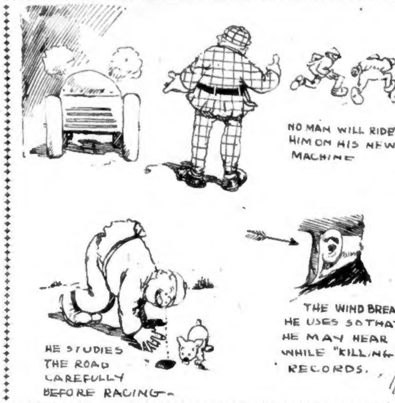
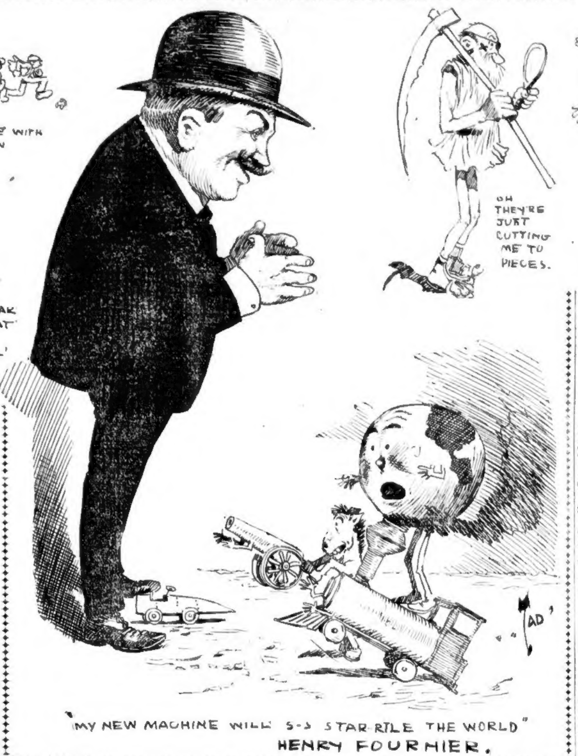
WHOLE WORLD OF SPORTS COVERED FOR THE BOSTON AMERICAN BY ITS CORPS OF EXPERTS

HOW HENRY FOURNIER'S PLANS TO SMASH AUTO RECORDS IN FLORIDA IMPRESSED CARTOONIST TAD


NO MAN WILL RIDE WITH HIM ON HIS NEW MACHINE
HE STUDIES THE ROAD CAREFULLY BEFORE RACING—
THE WIND BREAK HE USES SO THAT HE MAY HEAR WHILE "KILLING" RECORDS.



"MY NEW MACHINE WILL S-S STAR-RTLE THE WORLD"
HENRY FOURHIER.

OH THEY'RE JUST CUTTING ME TO PIECES.
"OO! FEAR NUSSING"
"I WILL MAKE TWO MILES IN ONE MINIT"
CHIRPS HEN

PASSING EVENTS IN THE WORLD OF SPORTS

BY A. H. C. MITCHELL.

A Western newspaper prints the following advice by a ball player. It doesn't say who gives the advice, but our dear old Uncle Cy Young must have had a hand in it for it sounds like the old gentleman from A to Z. If Cy is responsible it is the longest contribution he ever made to baseball literature. Here it is and you better read every word of it:

> I like to win games. It makes me feel good and helps my club.
>
> My employers pay me a good salary. I always try to earn it by being in shape to do my best.
>
> I like to strike men out. There is a certain indefinable satisfaction at seeing your batsman fail to connect with your curves.
>
> Be in good shape all the time, is the advice I would give to youngsters. Let the drink alone and get your regular sleep.
>
> Dissipation of any sort will shorten your baseball career.
>
> Take things comparatively easy during the off season. Don't try to be as rich as Rockefeller.
>
> Don't think the club can't get along without you. Your place can be filled. Don't get foolish and think you're the whole thing.
>
> Baseball games are won by playing ball. There is a certain element of luck, to be sure, but don't figure on luck when you set out to pitch or get a base hit.
>
> I try to remember the strong and weak points of the batters who oppose me.
>
> Don't abuse the umpire. He is trying to do his best to earn an honest living.
>
> In thinking you have been robbed by the umpire, remember his judgment is supposed to be as good as, if not better than, yours. He is paid for the job.
>
> When I retire from the major leagues I am ready to retire from active baseball. No "back to the minors" or "umpiring" for me.
>
> Light farm work in the off season has helped me. It is healthier than life in a big city.
>
> Of course, I am glad to be a world beater. Who wouldn't?
>
> Don't let your head turn because the crowd cheers you.
>
> The "mob" is fickle. Pitch bad ball and it will let you know that you are the wrong man to be in the box.
>
> Perhaps the foul strike rule helped me. I am willing to let the critics and public give their opinions.
>
> I never win games before they are pitched.
>
> I always begin a game confident of winning. If I thought I was going to lose I would ask to be excused for the day.
>
> Don't tell what you are going to do to the other team. The other team might "do" something to you.
>
> I like the sound of base hits better than I do grand opera—if my team is making them.

Yes, Uncle Cy is behind these baseball maxims without doubt. Who else could have put so many facts, so much common sense, so much honesty and so much modesty in a baseball talk?

"I like to win games," he says. "It makes me feel good and helps my club." Could anything be more happily expressed?

"Be in good shape all the time." Whoever saw Cy go into the box when he wasn't in condition?

"Don't abuse the umpire." Whoever saw Cy turn a hair when an umpire called a ball on one that sailed over the centre of the plate?

"Don't let your head turn because the crowd cheers you." No one saw Cy get "chesty" when he accomplished the most remarkable feat ever performed in baseball against the Athletics last Spring.

"I like the sound of base hits better than I do grand opera, if my team is making them." The honest expression of an honest ball player, a veteran who retains the enthusiasm of the youth.

Yes, Cy must have said these things, and when Spring rolls around again you will find old Uncle Cy still doing business at the old stand.

ONLY TEN MEN "SHOWED UP"

Only ten candidates out of forty entries answered the call of Herbert Holton for the trials for the All-Boston High School relay team, at the out-door board track at Holmes Field. This was probably due to the extremely cold weather. Consequently, Holton has decided to hold another trial next Monday afternoon at the Cambridgeport gym.

HUB LAD QUIT IN PORTLAND

Special to the Boston American.

PORTLAND, Jan. 17.—Willie Mack, of Lawrence, could not appear against Eddie Harrington, of Portland, as advertised, so Patsey McKenna, of Boston, was substituted, for twelve rounds, before the Pastime A. C. In the eight [illegible] the Hub lad hurt his hand so badly that he was forced to quit fighting after the tenth.

BIG GAMES IN GILT EDGE LEAGUE

BY TEN STRIKE.

It looks as though something might happen Thursday night in the Gilt Edge League, for the leaders, Arlington Boat and Commercial, are both up against hard propositions. The match at Brockton ought to be a corker, as Newtowne and Commercial are mighty evenly matched, less than thirty total pins separating them. Arlington, which goes to Charlestown, has a harder row to hoe, as the boys on the "Hill" always put up their best game against the "Oarsmen."

* * *

Putnam, with 296, won the weekly roll-off at the Old Colony alleys. Moffett was second and Nichols third.

* * *

Harry Ward, the crack Back Bay manipulator of the small sphere, is mowing the pins down at a great rate of late. Harry may be young at the game, but he is there with the goods, and gives the best of them a run for their money.

* * *

It looks as though Riverdale Casino has the Newton League pennant clinched. They will have to win but one game to-morrow night to secure the "rag." They certainly deserve the honor, for they have worked hard since the opening.

* * *

"Freddie" Grover of the B. A. A. is pushing "Wheels" Allen of the A. B. C. pretty hard for the leadership of the Gilt Edge, but the rangy lad from Arlington has proved his mettle this year, and will take a lot of beating before he lets his little friend pass him.

* * *

There promises to be some large scores made at the Sudbury alleys to-night in the weekly roll-off, judging from the list of crack bowlers who have qualified.

* * *

John Potter, of the Carruth team, is by no means a weak man at anchor, as his record with the Everett team last year showed.

It's a great bunch of loyal rooters that the Towanda team in the Mystic Valley League carries around with it. The hardest kind of luck never seems to bother them and their encouragement is always a great help to the boys when they are in a tight place.

* * *

Gill, of the Hub quintet, seems to be a trifle off color of late. Let's hope he will strike his true gait before very long.

* * *

Fitzgerald, the crack Sudbury bowler, is kicking the pins around in fine style. Keep up the good work, Gus, for the "angels" are certainly flying around your way, although you are having some bad breaks.

* * *

Annis and Mulloney are putting up a great fight for first place in the Plumbing Supply League race. At present the men are tied with an average of 90.

* * *

That crack Federal bowler, Hayes, is now leading the Trust Company League by a margin of two points. That swift cross-alley ball of his is certainly mowing the pins down in fine style.

* * *

That man Hastings is pushing Cole hard in the fight for individual honors in the Insurance League. Elliott is not out of the running either by any means.

* * *

Rand is leading the Transportation League bowlers in easy manner. He is five points above Pike, who is second.

* * *

Philbrick, of the Calumet Boston Pin team, has his eye on the individual leadership of the league, and is giving his clubmate, Littlefield, a great contest. "Phil" is rolling steadily all the time, and if he ever "gets 'em a-going' is likely to make existing records look tired.

* * *

Cole of the 999th Massachusetts Interclub team bears his honors as individual champion modestly. It was a splendid struggle between him and Brown of the Towandas, but his second ball work was too much for his sandy opponent.

FOURNIER SAYS: "I'LL GO TWO MILES IN A MINUTE SOON"

BY TAD.

By Boston American Leased Wire.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—"Two miles a minute will be my record in a machine after the meet in Florida," said Henry Fournier, the great French racer, when seen on Broadway.

"The best record for a mile that we have at the present time is thirty-nine seconds, held by W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., although H. L. Bowden covered it two seconds faster he had a heavy wind to aid him. We will smash that to nothing at the Florida meet. Oh, wait till they see my new machine. It will startle the world. It is a grand piece of work. You know Hotchkiss, the man who makes the guns? He is the maker of this machine. It is built like a rifle and goes like a bullet. That is the best way I can describe it. Wait till they see it. Men will look at it and run away. It is the most powerful machine that was ever made.

"I don't like to tell you the power of it, but I will say this. It has but two speeds. I start off at a fifty mile a minute clip. That is the first speed. You can imagine the second one. I canot get a man to ride with me in it, but I would rather ride alone," said the racer, with a shrug of his broad shoulders. "I am afraid I might lose my helper if I had one.

"And the cylinders on this racer! There are four of them, and each one of the four is bigger than I, and I'm a big fellow. But," continued the Frenchman, "my machine will be of the regulation weight. I will not carry any too much weight. All the records broken by my machine will be straight and right in the rules."

"How does it feel when you are speeding over a mile a minute? Can you see and hear all right?" asked one of our party.

"Oh, yes; everything is plain to me now," said Fournier with seven or eight waves of his hands. "When I first started out going at a fast pace the grandstand looked like a mass of wriggling eels. I would look as I passed and see nothing but a black and white mass moving and jumping. Now I am at ease and can even see a friend if he is in one place all the time. You know we wear a wind break on our ears now. A little roll of cloth placed just on the cheek will break the wind so that you can hear just as well as though you were standing still. This is a great help to man racing. Your head is clearer, and that awful buzzing is not in your ears.

"Yes; there will be all sorts of records broken at the meet. I will be on the track there before the meet. A man must know the ground well, and if there are any soft places or ruts we must have them located, as every fraction of a second will count.

"No; my machine is not here yet. I expect it most any day now, and will keep it under the pillow until the races."

Fournier is a big man, standing over six feet tall and weighing in the neighborhood of 200 pounds. There seems to be no such word as fear to him, and when a difficult task is mentioned he merely shrugs his big shoulders, smiles and twirls his moustache.

SMALL TALK FOR BASEBALL FANS

If Shreveport, La., can induce Boston to release Tom Fisher, Fisher will again be seen in the Southern League next season. Fisher put in two seasons at Shreveport and in the first season led the league pitchers. Shreveport makes Fisher an offer that beats Boston to some extent and Fisher likes the South. Fisher is doubtful as to whether Boston will consent to let him go.

* * *

Phil O'Neil, the Red's backstop, says he will not be traded to Louisville. O'Neill has offers from the Pacific Coast League and also Rochester, N. Y., and if he fails to go to Louisville he will likely accept the New York offer. He prefers San Francisco, but the season is so long that it would upset him in his law practice here.

* * *

Lowell will have a strong independent team next season under the management of Frank P. Thyne, who has been identified with the Southern, Ohio and Michigan Leagues. The team will be composed of the best talent in the Spindle city. Games are desired away from home on April 19, a. m. and p. m., also games are wanted with the old rivals, Leominster, Olneyville, Woonsocket, Pawtucket, Whittinsville, Beverly, Salem, Lynn, St. John, N. B., Fitchburg, Milford, Attleboro, Derry, Lebanon, Keene, Newport, N. H., and Burlington, Vt.

* * *

T. Billie Douglass, vatcher for the Philadelphia baseball team for several years, has been offered the management of the Western Baseball League at a salary of $2,200. He is considering the proposition.

* * *

Ex-college players are uncertain as to development, as is shown by the rise of Jake Stahl. His appointment as manager of the Senators means the passing of Patsy Donovan to some other club. Stahl was unquestionably the greatest college player ever developed in the West. As a home run hitter he outshone all college competitors, and he has continued to shine as a long-distance hitter against the big league pitchers.

* * *

"Tip" O'Neill, a former well-known ball player, has been elected president of the Western League. He was the candidate of George Tebeau and Joe Cantillon.

Jimmy Casey claims to have discovered Billy Dineen. "I was playing with Toronto in 1895," says Casey. "We went to a small town outside of Rochester for an exhibition game. Dineen pitched for the team and we hit him hard, but he looked good. Jack Chapman, our manager, asked him how he would like to join us. The first game he pitched for us we won by 6 to 5 from one of the toughest clubs in the league. He soon became the best pitcher in the Eastern League. I caught him for three years in Toronto until he went to Washington.

* * *

Clark Griffith, in one of his daily talks at American League headquarters in the Flatiron building, said the other day that in his opinion Lajoie is the greatest batsman that ever walked to the plate. "He can hit any kind of a ball," said Griffith. "It makes no difference where you pitch it, Larry can fairly break it. I have seen him reach outside the plate and knock a ball, delivered purposely wide, out of the lot. The only pitcher in the country who has him guessing all the time is Jack Powell, and Jack lets them go straight over the plate with all the speed at his command. Chesbro had Larry fooled with the spit ball, but the big fellow will probably get the hang of that this year. Lajoie is a natural ball player. He knows the game in all its phases, and as manager of the Clevelands I think he will be a pronounced success." Ever since he first came into the big leagues he has played ball under managers who could not tell him a thing about the game that he did not know, but with the responsibility shifted to his own shoulders Lajoie will be of greater service to the Clevelands than ever before.

* * *

Manager Armour, of the Detroits, would like to secure Catcher Eddie McFarland from Chicago, but Comiskey refuses to talk business. McFarland is under suspension, and Comiskey has informed Armour that the catcher will be disciplined in a way he will not forget, for the tumble he took last Summer off the water wagon.

* * *

"Chief" Zimmer is out with a statement that baseball as played now is not as fast as when he was a knight of the windpad. Suffering chain lightning! The "Chief" himself was about as fast on his feet as "Jack" Milligan, and it required two home runs to carry "Jack" around the circuit. As an umpire, too, Zimmer's drawling, subterranean "O-n-e b-a-w-l" is as slow and funereal as a dead march. Wake up, Chief.

TOMMY KEENE LOSES RACES

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—Tommy Keene, the well-known American professional sprinter, took part in a couple of the New Year's handicaps at the Powderhall grounds, Edinburgh. In the 220-yard run he was scratch man and won his preliminary heat in 23 seconds. In the final, however, he was beaten a foot by Walker of Glenfarg, the favorite, in 21 4-5 seconds. Keene also won a heat of the 300-yard run from scratch in 32 seconds, but did not figure in the final, which was won by Lockhart in 31 4-5 seconds.

In the 130-yard handicap quite a sensation was caused by the disqualification of "R. J. Scott" of Edinburgh, who won easily. It was said that he was an American "ringer," but he has not been identified so far.

FILLEY TALKS TO HARVARD OARSMEN

The candidates for the Harvard Freshman crew were called out and addressed by Captain Filley. Plans for the season were outlined and C. Wiggin was appointed temporary captain. Wiggin was captain of the Freshman eights last Fall.

Captain Filley announced that James Wray would coach the 1908 crew and that the work would commence in the tanks immediately after the mid-year vacation. About 100 men attended the meeting.

Swimming:

The trials for the class swimming teams at Harvard were held in the Dunster tank. The following teams were chosen to race next Friday night:

Senior—J. Palmer, C. R. D. Meier, W. Tyng, R. A. Prout, D. Wagstaff.

Junior—A. O. Christensen, R. R. Hellman, W. M. Stohl, T. S. Farrelly and H. L. Lincoln.

Sophomore—D. C. Noyes, J. V. Quinlan, T. W. Middleton, L. Howe and E. Farley.

Freshman—O. A. Wyman, P. Boyer, R. C. Knoblauc, R. S. Coryell, D. H. Coddington.

Hockey:

The varsity hockey team defeated the second team in a practice game in the Stadium rink, 5 goals to 1.

The play was rather slow and listless, after the Columbia game last Saturday.

Basketball:

In the first game of the scrub basketball series, at Harvard yesterday, the "Cagers" beat the "Never Sweats," 20 to 0.

LANGFORD VICTOR OVER JOE REED

WEBSTER, Jan. 17.—His guard battered down and his face and body punched so that he was bewildered, Joe Reed, of Lynn, was obliged to discontinue fighting after the fifth round against Sam Langford, of Cambridge, before the Lakeside A. C.

In the first three rounds Reed was badly beaten, but owing to his extreme gameness he continued to stand up to his opponent. In the fourth Reed was given a terrific uppercut on the point of the jaw, and he was obliged to stay down for the count, the gong saving him from additional punishment.

It was in the fifth that Reed was given his quietus, when the colored man gave him another hard jolt on the jaw, which forced him to stop fighting. Although the bout was scheduled to be a twelve-round affair, the fans got enough of stiff milling to satisfy them.

UMPIRES FOR BAN'S LEAGUE

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—Ban Johnson announced his staff of umpires for next season. They are Jack Sheridan, the veteran indicator-holder; Tom Connolly; "Silk" O'Loughlin; Jack McCarthy, of the Pacific Coast League, and "Toss" Kelly, of the Eastern League. The last two named are new hands.

NO ELECTION AT NEW HAVEN

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 17.—Because Jim Hogan, of last Fall's eleven, was called away suddenly, there was no election of a football captain at Yale, as scheduled. The unanimous opinion of all those who "showed up" for the election was that Tom Shevlin would undoubtedly be chosen captain.

HAS $5,000 TO BET TAYLOR IS HONEST

PITTSBURG, Jan. 17.—Jack Taylor the St. Louis baseball pitcher, who is in trouble with the Chicago club owners and with the national commission, has stanch friends in Pittsburg, as well as enemies. The game here between St. Louis and Pittsburg on July 30 last caused the loss of many thousands of dollars here. "Dick" McCormick of Allegheny, who is known as a heavy bettor, won a great deal of money on the game. McCormick said:

"I recall the game of July 30, and while I won a large sum on it, yet there was nothing crooked about it, nor was there any conspiracy.

"Men who bet on baseball had made the St. Louis team a favorite at odds of $100 to $65, and as a betting proposition it looked good to me, even though Taylor was slated to pitch for the Cardinals, and Miller for the pirates. I had some information that led me to believe that Taylor and Beckley of the St. Louis team had been out the night before, and I figured that players could not chase around all night and be in the best of condition for the kind of work they are called on to do the next day. The game was played on July 30, and in it Miller held St. Louis to five hits, while the pirates touched Taylor up for seven hits and won the game 5 to 2.

"After the game the fellows who were so foolish as to make such large odds started a cry that the game was crooked and that cry has been going on ever since."

McCormick says he has $5,000 to bet that Taylor has always been honest in the game.

DR. HERRICK CURES MEN

My Guarantee Is: "Not a Dollar Need Be Paid Until Cured."

Varicocele. I cure this disease without operation, and under my treatment the congested condition soon disappears, the parts are restored to their natural condition, vigor and strength and healthy circulation are re-established.

Stricture. I cure stricture without the knife or instrument by an application which acts directly on the parts affected, dissolving the stricture completely by my galvanic-electrical and medical treatment. My treatment is painless and in nowise interferes with your business duties.

Loss of Manly Vigor. You may be lacking in the power of vitality. If so, I will restore to you the snap, vim and vigor of vitality, the loss of which may be the result of indiscretion, excesses and unnatural weakness.

Contagious Blood Poison It may be in its primary stage, it may have been hereditary or contracted in early days. I stop its progress, eradicate every vestige of poison from the system, and this without the use of mercury or potash.

Private Diseases. Newly contracted cases cured. All burning and itching, inflammation and unnatural weakness stopped in 24 hours; cures effected in 7 days.

Chronic Disorders of Men Cured I successfully treat all UNNATURAL WEAKNESSES, LOSSES, DRAINS, affected parts, NERVOUS DEBILITY, PILES, FISTULA, HYDROCELE, RUPTURE, ECZEMA, BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES, KIDNEY, BLADDER AND PROSTATIC DISEASES.

MY BEST REFERENCE IS,
NOT A DOLLAR NEED BE PAID
UNTIL CURED
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37 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.
Consultation Free.

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Men Are you satisfied with your present physician.

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DR. LOUGEST

The Most Reliable and Only True Specialist in Boston.

DR. LOUGEST

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Lost Manhood, seminal weakness, effects of youthful indiscretions, nervous debility, pimples and blotches, hair falling out, loss of memory and energy, impotence, rheumatic pains, discharges and all private diseases quickly and permanently cured by an original and never-failing treatment. Blood poison, ulcers, stricture, varicocele and diseases of the kidneys, bladder and blood cured in the shortest possible time without the use of mercury or hindrance from business.

Consultation Free

[illegible] at Dr. Lougest's office, also a free examination, if needed, with the X-Ray light. If unable to call, write for Dr. Lougest's Book "Diseases and Weaknesses of Men." It is the only recognized authority upon diseases and weaknesses of men.

Hours 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., Sundays included.

Remember the number, 313 Columbus ave.

I am the only specialist in Boston who furnishes medicines free to patients.

313 DR. LOUGEST
COLUMBUS AVENUE
BOSTON, MASS.
Near Back Bay Station

Boston American WOMAN'S Home Magazine

Seven Fears of Women

By Dorothy Dix

These Fears, Dorothy Dix Says, Are All Bugaboos

FIRST—That she will be an old maid.
SECOND—That she will grow old and ugly and lose her figure.
THIRD—That her husband will tire of her and cease to love her, and perhaps love another.
FOURTH—That her husband will get lost coming home or be run over by a milk wagon.
FIFTH—That her children may die or not marry to please her.
SIXTH—That she may lose property, friends and relatives, and be forced to end her days in the poor-house.
SEVENTH—That no matter how miserable at present, worse misfortune awaits her.

ALL women live in a state of perpetual fear.

You, madam, who read these lines, are afraid of one thing; I, who write them, fear something else; but for all woman's life is like an old nurse's tale, filled with bugaboos that keep her in shuddering dread from the cradle to the grave.

It is their fears that stand between women and happiness. The actual misfortunes of life we have courage to face and fight, but the bogie man our fancy conjures up keeps us in a state of misery and fright that is as pitiable as it is weak and silly.

We fear—we know not what. We apprehend—unimaginable catastrophes. We dwell forever on the watch tower, with our eyes glued on the horizon looking out for trouble.

If we sit down to a feast we can not enjoy it properly for fear at some possible time we may lack food.

If we are blessed with devoted husbands, we torture ourselves with the thought that some day in the far future they may neglect us for younger and more beautiful women.

If we have strong and healthy children we lie awake nights agonizing over the awful grief it would be should they sicken and die.

There is never a mother's daughter of us who waits for trouble to come to her. We have always been out to meet it in our fears, and have discounted and double discounted its sufferings in our imaginations. Nothing as bad as we expect ever happens to us. To a degree this explains why women always bear a great calamity with courage and fortitude. It is because we have always been looking out for something terrible to befall us, and when a real misfortune does come it is so much less dreadful than our fears had pictured it that it seems a mere trifle. We had apprehended being burned at the stake, or being flayed alive, or something lingering with burning oil in it, and when fate merely administers a back-handed slap at us, it doesn't seem worth mentioning.

We get neither consolation nor information, however, from this common experience. As soon as we lay one ghost we raise another, and go on shivering with terror as before—and the curious and ludicrous thing is that all this agony of apprehension is wasted. To fear a thing seems to be a kind of lightning rod that turns that familiar brand of trouble away. The misfortune we are always looking for never occurs, or else it comes in such different guise that it is robbed of its terrors, and we find that there was no necessity of having dreaded it at all.

But this does not abate the poignancy of the misery that women suffer through their apprehensions. Their fears are the real griefs of life to them. The poor wretch condemned to death dies daily and hourly in his anticipation of the moment when he will be strapped in the electric chair or feel the noose about his neck, so a woman suffers in anticipation all the things she fears.

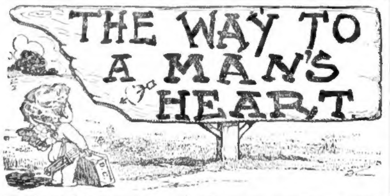
It is nothing to her that the misfortune she dreads never happens to her. Many a woman who has been stuffed like a Strasburg goose all her life has gone through the agony of slow starvation; many a mother who has reared a big family has suffered every shade of bereavement in anticipating every possible loss, from the death of her eldest son to being left old and childless; and many a woman with a husband as domestic as the house-cat keeps herself green with jealousy and spends her life on a still-hunt for a rival who doesn't exist.

It is their fears that make earth a purgatory to which every woman has a pass key.

This is the greatest misfortune of the sex, and, indeed, it is only woman's highly developed talent for bearing misery that enables her to endure her fears to remain sane. If men worried as much over the possible misfortunes that might befall them as women do, the entire male population would be locked up in padded cells.

Strictly speaking, there isn't anything in the whole category of ills, from having hydrophobia to falling into a volcano, that a woman isn't constantly expecting to have befall her.

These fears, which keep women borrowing trouble all their lives at usurious interest, are worthy of study because they are only vagaries of the fancy. If you will investigate them they vanish into thin air, and so I shall take up the seven deadly fears of women, one by one, and try to turn the light upon these bogies that have terrorized my sex.



THE WAY TO A MAN'S HEART

IF John and Reginald are clubmen, and their pretty, grieved wives would have them home early each evening, just as in the honeymoon days, there is one thing that will accomplish this object. A thorough mastery of all the arts of the cuisine will work miracles.

John and Reginald come home at their wives' urgent request one evening, and behold a transformation. The dinners are well prepared, are served daintily, and the tables are decorated attractively. Somehow or other John and Reginald forget the club next evening, and again the next.

Their wives have learned "the way to a man's heart." Here are some of the ways:

Queen Consomme.

Make a clear soup of beef and veal, using one-half as much veal as beef. Take the breast meat of a cold cooked chicken and cut it into neat slices. Cut these slices into rounds about the size of a five-cent piece. Dip these rounds into melted butter, season with paprika and a tiny bit of mustard, then roll in very fine crumbs and saute in butter till they brown on both sides. Add these to the soup just before sending to the table.

Celery Patties

Wash and cut celery stalks into half-inch lengths; boil until tender, drain (saving half a cupful of water), add two tablespoonfuls of butter and season with salt and pepper. Have ready some shapes of baked pastry. Fill with the celery and let stand in a brisk oven for five minutes. Serve with a cream sauce made of a cupful of milk, the celery water and three tablespoonfuls each of flour and butter with salt to taste.

Red Cranberry Jelly

Select two quarts of bright red berries, and wash carefully; put them in a porcelain-lined kettle with a scant pint of cold water, and boil briskly for fifteen minutes, then squeeze through a flannel jelly bag. Return the juice thus obtained to the kettle, add two pounds of the best white sugar, and boil for about twenty minutes, stirring constantly. Pour into moulds that have previously been rinsed in cold water. Care must be taken that the berries are not over ripe.

Parker House Potatoes

To one pint of hot, seasoned mashed potatoes add an egg beaten with a teaspoonful of flour. Form into flattened cakes, place a spoonful of finely minced and seasoned chicken or other meat on each one; fold over and press the edges together. Place on a buttered pan and bake to a golden brown. Garnish with parsley. This may be served with a brown sauce, made by thickening a cupful of stock with a tablespoonful of flour browned with the same quantity of butter.

Salmon Loaf

Drain a can of salmon, chop or break fine, and add the beaten yolks of three eggs, half a cupful of bread crumbs, two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, salt and pepper, a little chopped parsley and, lastly, the beaten whites of the eggs. Bake in a buttered pan for half an hour. Before serving pour over the following sauce: One tablespoonful of butter and one tablespoonful of flour, stirred together over the fire and mixed with one cupful of rich milk and the juice of the salmon. Cook for ten minutes.

Fruit Cake

Cream one and a half cups of butter and two cups of sugar, add the well-beaten yolks of four eggs, one cup of milk and the stiffly beaten whites of the four eggs. Have ready three and a half cups of sifted flour, sifted again with two level teaspoons of cinnamon, one of cloves, one of allspice, a pinch of mace and half a nutmeg grated and five level teaspoons of baking powder. Roll one cup of currants and one cup of raisins seeded in a little of the flour and add the rest to first mixture. Beat and then add the floured fruit. Bake in a large loaf an hour or a little more.

Dorothy Dix writes exclusively for the BOSTON AMERICAN.

Married to Mystery

Boston American's Thrilling Story of Present Day Life in Boston

Chapter CXLIII—Continued

THEY stopped at the corner of the street. This, Tweedledum explained, was the recognized procedure among frequenters of the house, and was designed to prevent complaints on the part of the neighbors of noise or disturbance at night.

Instead of walking up to the front door, Tweedledum led the way to the narrow passage on the opposite side to that which Guy had taken on the night of his flight after the discovery of the suicide. Here there was another door, and Guy noticed that there was also a door in the high fence that separated the Polson House from its neighbor.

"I always go in this way," said Tweedledum. "I am well known, you see, and this door is reserved for habitues like myself."

He gave two gentle taps with the brass knocker, and immediately the door opened, worked by some mechanical contrivance. They entered a passage lit by a heavily shaded lamp suspended from the ceiling, and with a rich curtain hanging across it, completely shutting off what lay beyond. Tweedledum entered a small side room, barely furnished, and having the appearance of the parlor of a lodging house. A moment later they were joined by a man who had quickly emerged from another apartment.

Guy ganced curiously at the new arrival, then he gave a start of surprise and recognition.

There was no mistaking that cadaverous face with its prominent cheek bones and sunken eyes. The man had completely abandoned clerical attire, but Guy recognized him at once as Mr. Probyn, once rector at Milton.

Probyn, however, gave no sign of acquaintance with Guy.

"I have brought a new client," said Tweedledum, after he had shaken hands; "friend of mine in search of a fresh experience. He wants to try the effect of opium. You'll find that he's all right."

"You are, of course, responsible for him," said Probyn.

"Of course." For a few moments they talked commonplaces. Then Tweedledum asked: "What brings you here to-night?"

"French is in Salem," returned Probyn. "He was badly wanted, I believe, but could not come up. Grimstead is there, too. That's why I am in possession for to-night. Well," he added after a short pause, "I suppose you would like to go through."

He led the way back to the passage and held up the curtain to allow them to pass.

"I know that chap," whispered Guy, as the curtain fell behind them. "He used to be a parson. Who on earth would have thought of finding him here in such a place—a parson!"

"Even parsons drift," replied Tweedledum. "That man acquired the drug habit—that's how he found his way here. They keep him on out of charity."

Guy asked no more questions. They stood in a large and elaborately furnished hall.

"This way," said Tweedledum, as he turned the handle of a door that faced them.

Guy followed into the room and looked about him with considerable curiosity.

In the meantime Lilian and the two detectives had installed themselves at the tobacconist's across the road. Stanley senior was talking to them with volubility and evident excitement.

"I hope and trust, gentlemen, you will be able to get up a case against these rogues," he said. "It's high time their evil deeds were put an end to. There's my poor boy—he's over there now. And it isn't as if it was the ordinary sort of opium smoking that goes on there. I'm positive that they are responsible for all manner of ruin, suicide and murder. Poisons of all descriptions, sirs; my son says he knows of it. New fangled poisons, too. And I'll tell you what: It's my belief that these poor children have been stolen"——

Swan, realizing what he was about to say, sought to stop him. But it was too late.

"Yes," cried Lilian. "What for?"

"To experiment on 'em, Ma'am," was the answer. "To try the effect of some new concoction"——

"Shut up, you fool," cried Swan. "Don't you see"——

But Lilian had fainted.

Chapter CXLIV.

Guy's Betrayal.

GUY HOCKING looked about him with curiosity and not a little disgust.

Mats, drapery, tables—the decorations generally—were Eastern. Luxury was aimed at, but the glamour of it—seen at close quarters—had somewhat faded. The heavy curtains were dust-laden, the walls—where visible—were grimy and stained. There were bunks at either end of the room, one above the other, as on board ship, with curtains hanging before them so as to conceal the occupants from view. Some of these curtains were drawn, but the temporary possessors of other bunks were less careful to conceal themselves. It was early in the evening, and they were not all occupied.

A few men reclined on couches such as Guy had already seen through the window, some smoking, some already asleep, and the Chinaman, Chan-Ling, hovered about the room, refilling a pipe when necessary.

Tweedledum beckoned to Chan-Ling, who approached them, pipes in hand.

"You pipe, Mr. Tweedledum?" he chirped. He spoke with a curiously bird-like intonation. "Someone new you bring us? He smoke too?"

"Yes, my friend is going to try a pipe. He has never smoked before, so you know what to give him." Tweedledum whispered a few words to the Chinaman, who grinned comprehension.

"The first pipe is not always a pleasant experience," explained Tweedledum. "It may not have the effect of inducing agreeable sleep or the dreams that we expect. Opium does not produce the same effect upon Europeans that it does upon Asiatics."

Chan-Ling brought him his pipe. He glanced at the Chinaman's impassive face. Would the Celestial prove amenable when the time came to deal with him? Guy slipped a gold coin into his hand; it was well to make a good impression from the first. Chan-Ling grunted and pocketed the money, but gave no sign of gratitude or pleasure.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

BLONDE OR BRUNETTE?

THE question raised in the BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN, whether the blonde or brunette woman is the highest type of beauty, is arousing widespread interest among the readers of this newspaper.

Both styles of feminine loveliness have their ardent partisans, who are able to furnish strong reasons for their convictions, and they are beginning to send in their opinions in letters on the subject. Some of these are printed to-day.

This question will doubtless be an interesting one for readers of the Woman's Page of the BOSTON AMERICAN to discuss, and letters giving personal preferences and arguments favoring one type or the other will be welcome.

Lillian Russell declares that the large blonde is the most charming type of beauty. Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox prefers a medium-sized, fair woman. Others vote for the large brunette, while still others delight in the small, dark fair one.

What is your choice? Address letters Editor Woman's Page, BOSTON AMERICAN, 80-82 Summer street.

HIS THREE TYPES OF BEAUTY.

Editor Woman's Page:

In deciding this question, everything depends upon what our conception of beauty is, and whether our conception is fair or whether it is marred and distorted by the personality of the women with whom we all come in contact. I invariably find two different types of disposition in the blonde and brunette. The blonde and brunette are the two extremes in temperament as well as physically. The brunette you will find is of a nervous temperament. On the contrary, the blonde, with her eyes of dreamy blue, show an inward peace which the restless eyes of her sister do not, tempting one to wonder what they look like when love lights them up. As to the size of the woman, whether she be large or small, depends upon the physical and personal being of the observer. A small man, as a general thing, admires a large woman, while a large man admires a small woman and loves her more because she needs his protection more.

I have three ways of distinguishing beautiful women. If she is small, I say she is beautiful; if she is a fair-sized woman, I call her handsome; but if she is a large, well proportioned, beautiful woman, I call her a magnificent woman. This last type, in my opinion, is the most beautiful.

CECIL R. LATHAM.

BRUNETTES PLEASE HIM.

Editor WOMAN'S PAGE:

If twenty-five women stood together, all being brunettes except one, which, of course, would be a "petted blonde," and several men came along, I suppose they would all think that the blonde was the prettiest of all. Why? Because she is so attractive and happened to catch their eye first. But I do not agree with them—give me a large brunette and I am satisfied.

Some people think that women of wealth only are beautiful, but poor ones may be just as pretty. M. O. B.

PREFERS A THIRD CLASS

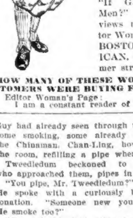
Editor Woman's Page:

To my mind it matters little whether she be a large or small brunette, a large or small blonde—women are all beautiful. The very homeliest of them appeal to some one.

So I write more especially to advise the many readers of these letters who happen not to belong to either class you mention not to become discouraged, for the most beautiful to my mind is neither brunette nor blonde.

If Girls Were Men

Readers Offer Views on This Interesting Supposition. What Do You Think About It?



EVERYONE seems waking up at the mere thought of what might happen if the world's wheels should spin in the opposite direction and "If Girls Were Men."

Letters are coming in by every post and opinions are diversified.

What would you do, Mary, and you, Katherine, if you were men?

And by the same token, what would Reginald and John and Clarence do "If Girls Were Men?" Send your views to the editor Woman's Page, BOSTON AMERICAN, 80-82 Summer street.

HOW MANY OF THESE WOMEN CUSTOMERS WERE BUYING FOR MEN?

Editor Woman's Page:

I am a constant reader of the BOSTON AMERICAN, and of late have been greatly amused by what some girls say would happen "if girls were men."

I write this for the especial benefit of Miss Isabelle McKay. Among the strange things that she said would happen "if girls were men" was that a congress of women would abolish all saloons by making the sale of liquor throughout the country illegal. If all girls were like Miss McKay this might be done, but they are not; and Miss McKay must remember that there are hundreds of men to-day who do all in their power to make the sale of liquor illegal, but there are more that oppose them.

I have been employed by a large wholesale and importing liquor house in this city for the past three years, and will say that the majority of our customers are women. Last Saturday, January 7, I counted every customer that entered the store from 2 till 11 p. m. There were 397. Of this number 206 were women and girls.

This goes to prove that there are as many women who use intoxicating liquors as men. Not only on January 7, but every weekday of the year the majority of our customers are women.

Boston. READER.

MR. BAXTER WANTS LIGHT AND LOVE TO REMAIN IN THE WORLD

Editor Woman's Page:

It may be that, "if girls were men," we should find in that a solution of many of the problems of everyday life—the vexatious questions of the distribution of income, the relative share of husband and wife in property, the struggle for woman's independence and the thousand and one like difficulties that arise from the present organization of society.

But we should miss, too, much of the sweeter, better part of our lives. Girls must be girls to bring their share of light and love and laughter into the world. So let us have no change.

HENRY R. BAXTER.

Chelsea, Mass.

THE HAND THAT ROCKS THE CRADLE RULES THE WORLD.

Editor Woman's Page:

When supposition places me in the domain of man, I realize how thankful I am that in reality I exist in the realm originally intended. When we think of the wonderful things we would do if we were men we are apt to overlook the possibilities of our natural sphere.

An honest man is recognized as the noblest work of God, yet observation teaches that the sterling qualities of our greatest men are inherited from the mother. With the opportunities of to-day for self-culture there is little excuse for a woman to remain totally ignorant or indifferent as to the influences wherein lie her greatest power.

The slavery of our sex exists only within the limits of our own consciousness, the bonds gradually vanishing for want of recognition, and it always will be as it ever has been, whether consciously or unconsciously, the hand that rocks the cradle is the hand that rules the world.

Every woman should consider her womanhood the greatest privilege God can bestow. OLIVE KINSMAN.

By Beatrice Fairfax

Sincerity in Love and Friendship Is an Indispensable Quality for Men and Women

SINCERITY is an indispensable quality in love and friendship. Without its firm foundation to rest upon either one is apt to crumble at the slightest provocation.

There is great comfort in knowing that the sincere man gives you his honest opinion when you ask it.

It may not always be just the kind of opinion that you would like, but at least it is true and unprejudiced.

When you ask a friend for his opinion or advice on a certain subject, and he gives you what he thinks you want rather than what he thinks you need, you leave him only half satisfied, for "way down in your heart" you know that he has not been perfectly honest with you, and you don't rest until you seek the advice of some one who will tell you the truth.

The sincere person should not be confounded with the one who tells you the brutal truth on all occasions, whether urged to or otherwise.

Sincerity is genuine kindly feeling and desire for the welfare of one's fellow-beings.

You can generally detect the sincere man by the way he looks at you. There is no wavering in his direct, steady gaze; he looks you fair in the eye, because he has no guilty consciousness of being untrue to you.

No good ever comes of deceit, either toward one's self or one's friends.

As for the former, it is almost impossible to practice it with any degree of comfort. No matter how you may blind yourself, there is always the sub-consciousness that all is not right, and, do your best, you can't get away from it.

When you begin to deceive a friend you might just as well give him up altogether. The truth is sure to come out sooner or later, and then you are in ten times worse a position than if you had told the truth, hard though it might have been in the first place.

How often you hear a person say, "I could have forgiven him if he had come bravely to me and told me the plain truth."

Sometimes fear of losing our friends keeps us from confession, but, believe me, it pays in the long run to be truthful.

If the friend is worth keeping he will forgive, and at any rate you will retain your own self-respect.

Sometimes self-esteem will make a man perfectly satisfied with himself.

Self-esteem in its proper proportion is, of course, necessary to self-respect, but the quickest way to achieve self-respect is to set a standard for yourself and live up to it.

Be true to your ideals of right and wrong.

If you are sincere toward your friends they in turn will respect you and feel bound to treat you as you do them.

If your estimation of yourself is a just and proper one, others will accept it and treat you accordingly.

BEATRICE FAIRFAX.

Health and Beauty

By Marie Lang.

DEAR MISS LANG:

I am a young woman and have had a very severe illness. I am quite recovered from it, but my hair, eyebrows and eyelashes fall out dreadfully. I used one of your recipes for falling hair a short time ago and it has done mine lots of good. Can you tell me what will make my eyebrows and eyelashes grow. I have tried vaseline, but for my eyebrows it does no good. ELMWOOD, R. I.

OCCASIONALLY rub the following mixture on the eyebrows and eyelashes: Essence of rosemary, 60 grammes; oil of sweet almonds, 60 grammes; oil of mace, 2 grammes. Massage the scalp thoroughly with the fingers each night. Bathe the eyebrows in very cold water. This will cause the blood to flow to the surface and increase the vitality of the hair follicules.

DEAR MISS LANG:

Would you kindly give me your personal advice on hair and scalp treatment as I am troubled with the itching of the scalp and my hair falls out dreadfully. PAULINE M. B.

MASSAGE the scalp briskly each night, even pulling the hair with the fingers. This will increase the vitality and tend to pull out all dead hairs. Clip the ends of the hair every two weeks. Try rubbing this mixture on the scalp each night:

Oil of mace, 1 gramme.
Essence of rosemary, 30 grammes.
Oil of sweet almonds, 30 grammes.

DEAR MISS LANG:

My hair is a dark brown, with several gray hairs. Would you tell me of a harmless formula to make it all the same color and keep it so? Also something to keep the hair from falling out. And oblige

A READER.

FOR preventing the hair from turning gray this is a good recipe: Sulphate of iron, ½ gramme; genuine claret, 30 grammes. For one minute boil them together, and bottle the mixture when cold, and cork. Wash the hair twice a week with this lotion, and allow it to dry on. Massage the scalp each night with the fingers, and brush briskly.

ELLA WHEELER WILCOX
DOROTHY DIX
BEATRICE FAIRFAX
WINIFRED BLACK
ELEANOR AMES
Write exclusively for the BOSTON AMERICAN.

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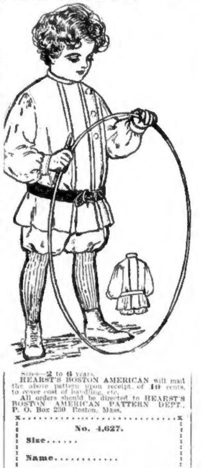

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Monday Night at the Theatres

John Drew Scores Fine Success in "The Duke of Killicrankie" at the Hollis

With the women bickering and the men making matters worse, the supper scene is a delicious bit of comedy.

By J. Frank Davis.

AN opportunity in every line, a laugh in every other one, a clear, clean-cut, decisive plot, and no moral to bother the head. That is "The Duke of Killicrankie," in which John Drew and an absolutely adequate company opened a fortnight's engagement at the Hollis Street Theatre last evening.

Usually, when John Drew comes to Boston, we get to paying almost as much attention to the audience as to the play. There is no actor that reaches the Hub who draws so large an attendance of that body we are pleased to call "Society." John Drew is persona grata on Beacon street, and Beacon street—which is generically to say all the streets where wealth and fashion make their habitation—turns out en masse to welcome him on each succeeding engagement.

Society was at the Hollis last night, as usual, but one noticed it much less than of yore. There was too much of interest behind the footlights for much attention to be wasted in front.

The loyal friends of the star have had much to condone of late years. There was "Richard Carvel" and "The Second in Command," and last Spring "Captain Dieppe." And they attended them all, and applauded them religiously in the places they hoped were right. But this year they were repaid for all their sacrifice, for they saw the best light comedy that has been acted in Boston in many a long day. Maybe it is not too much to say that they saw one of the best farces that has been written in recent years.

Not only is this one of the best plays of the kind that a jaded theatre-goer has been lucky enough to see for many, many moons, but Drew in it is at his very best. His best always was very good indeed, and his worst has never been very bad, in my stage recollection; but he has never done anything better than this impossible Scotch duke.

To add to the pleasantness of the Back Bay reunion at the Hollis last night, he has a company in which a critic with dyspepsia couldn't pick serious flaws—and it is respectfully submitted that that must be entirely exceptional. There is Ferdinand Gottschalk and Margaret Dale and Fanny Brough. This trio could make even a poor show go, and, with the opportunities that come to them in "The Duke of Killicrankie," their abilities make each of them seem like stars of a magnitude of one figure.

It is astonishing what Robert Marshall, who wrote the piece, has done with practically but four characters—for all the half dozen others are but minor, although as artistic in their smaller ways as the principals. Duets and trios and quartettes in conversation make up the entire play. There is no chorus—and you never miss it.

The abduction of the Lady Henrietta Addison is planned at the London house of the Duke after a reception, during which she has refused, for the fourth time, to marry him. It is a very unmelodramatic abduction, with all the conveyances cared for. It is the theory of the Duke that if he makes the Lady Henrietta a prisoner in his ancient castle in Scotland she will change her opinion that he is lacking in persistence and force. She is to be lured to the castle by a false telegram and a misdirection at a railway junction, and time is to be depended upon to do the rest. Mr. Pitt-Welby, a witless and impecunious jellyfish who belongs to Parliament and society, lends his assistance—for a consideration. In the desire to avert any breath of scandal Mrs. Mulholland, widow of the "Glue King" and ex-fiancee of Pitt-Welby, is selected as enforced chaperon, manlike, without memory that she and Lady Henrietta are not on speaking terms.

It would be fruitless and thankless to try to describe that supper in the castle upon the evening of the quartet's arrival. Imagine the chances for humor. Here is the Duke who has blunderingly laid the plan. Here is my lady who has walked into the trap full of scorn for the "Glue King" widow. Here is the widow, with her own little grude to pay. The other man, as he is many times told, is nothing, but he helps to complicate things by his tactlessness, whenever by any chance they happen to be anywhere near unravelling.

He wears a wonderful Tam O' Shanter.

They have all had an uncomfortable journey. Both women have shown feline attributes on the road. The men decide it would be a good idea to introduce them over again, hoping for the best. This is done.

"Lady Henrietta," says the Duke, "have you ever met Mrs. Mulholland?"

"Why, yes, I think I knew her once—slightly," says my lady.

Mrs. Mulholland stares. "Perhaps," she says. "One meets so many people," and turns her back.

"I am quite sure now," says my lady, still sweetly, "that you are not the Mrs. Mulholland I once knew, and I am glad. She was an odious person."

You can imagine how delightful a meal that supper is bound to be. The women lose their tempers more, the men only make matters worse, and the entire scene is one of the most delicious bits of farce comedy that the stage has lately witnessed.

Then, while Pitt-Welby takes the widow to witness the view from the tower, the Duke breaks the news of her abduction to her ladyship, and the two women, declaring a truce in their desire to escape, easily secure the co-operation of the little member of Parliament and pass another quarter hour in plans to leave the castle, most of which include, as Pitt-Welby sees it, attempts on his life.

"Under my window," says the widow, "is a lofty pine tree, the top of which is not more than thirty feet below the window ledge. You shall leap into that."

"I am not afraid to leap," he replies. "There is nothing I am not willing to leap from. But if it is thirty feet to the top of the tree I will be travelling nearly sixty feet a second when I reach it, and I do not think I could catch hold and hold the top of a tree in one-sixteenth of a second, even if I were fortunate enough to leap near it."

Refused, for the fourth time.

The three, after a fruitless conference as to escape, decided that Lady Henrietta must accept the Duke as the only way out of their troubles. But he, suspicious of her sudden submission, and warned by an ill-advised admission that her decision is the result of the trio's planning, insists on a Scotch common law marriage at once, to be later repeated in church.

In a pretty scene she leads him to a peat his part of the ceremony, only to trick him cleverly at the end.

The last act finds her ladyship reconciled to the castle in Scotland and in love with the Duke, who now wears a wonderful Tam o' Shanter head dress, while the widow has decided she will be reconciled to Pitt-Welby; but the arrival of a reporter, who has received a note, which the Parliament member dropped out of the castle, and news of the publication of the abduction, makes more complications, which only end when the widow and Pitt-Welby leave the castle and Lady Henrietta elects at the last minute to stay—and is snap-shotted by the reporter in the Duke's arms as the curtain falls.

He claws at his collar as of old.

You can see the opportunities of the plot. Drew's Duke is an admirable bit of character work. He has somehow got into the part and away from himself more than has been usual of late years. Many of his worst mannerisms are not to be noticed, while his telling ones remain—and if he indicates resignation by slapping his right leg with a stiff arm swinging from the shoulder, and embarrassment by clawing at the points of his high collar, why those little tricks of the trade are as inseperable from John Drew as his square shoulders and his swinging stride, and we should be disappointed if we lost all of him. It is to his advantage that he is back in dress clothes for two of the three acts—and his mustache has grown to its old-time luxuriance since he sacrificed it for historical accuracy's sake three years ago.

The same Drew we used to see.

Margaret Dale is improving as steadily as any young woman on the stage. She was here last Spring in a thankless part and she is here now in a good one, but that doesn't explain more than a small percentage of the difference in her playing. She has the beauty, the voice, the presence and the ambition to make herself a name. A few more seasons of this sort of improvement and we will be seeing her name in big black type, too. Her Lady Henrietta Addison is sweet, winsome and lovable.

Ferdinand Gottschalk is a host in himself, and his eccentric character part of Pitt-Welby is one of the best of the good things he has done, while Miss Brough's widow is as altogether pleasing a piece of character work in its way as his.

Reginald Carrington and Robert Schable, as the caretaker at the castle and the reporter from London, have "bits" that are worth mention. And no review of the play would be complete without a good word for the beautiful stage settings of all three of the acts.

So let us all hope that the goddess of fate, which has played him some scurvy tricks during the past few years, will be good to John Drew in his prime and supply him for the rest of his stage life with plays as good as "The Duke of Killicrankie."

But—so as not to take any chances—go and see this one.

Colonial Theatre.

Edna May began her second and last week in "The School Girl" at the Colonial last night. The house was again crowded and the audience was most friendly. "The School Girl" has made a hit here, and so has Edna May while the members of her company have come in for plenty of praise. "The School Girl" is one of those light and airy trifles that while away an evening pleasantly and help to make one forget that there are such things as troubles in the world. It is full of pretty and dainty music, tells an entertaining story and treats the eye to a succession of harmonious stage pictures. In addition, there is much good comedy, very successfully rendered, and the show is one that those who love its kind can ill afford to miss. A special matinee will be given to-morrow.

Tremont Theatre.

"The County Chairman" began its sixth and last week at the Tremont Theatre last night. For five weeks this entertaining comedy has been presented to a succession of large audiences and has won hearty approval. Those who have not yet seen it will do well to take advantage of the remaining opportunities, for it is one of the most genuinely amusing plays that has been offered in a long time, is splendidly acted, and in addition presents a realistic picture of certain phases of American life. The lines of the play have the witty quality that distinguishes all of George Ade's work, and show the same insight into the weaknesses as well as the strength of human nature.

Park Theatre.

Rice's "Merry Shop Girls" entered upon their last week at the Park Theatre last night and rendered a large audience as merry as themselves. "Mr. Wix and the Merry Shop Girls" is a typical English musical comedy. The songs are good, some of them very good, and the book is bright and interesting, and has just a little plot, enough to carry the thing along. Frank Lalor, as Mr. Wix, is absurdly funny. His scene in the second act where he falls from grace before the court martial is excruciatingly so, and his song, "There You Will Find Mr. Wix," is one of the greatest hits of the play. Julian D. Eltinge does some very clever work, and Thelma Fair is charming in the principal female character. Taken altogether, it is a very good show.

"The Shepherd King" Thrills Large Audience at Majestic

Wright Lorimer and his company in "The Shepherd King" faced a crowded house and appreciative audience at the Majestic last night when they opened an extended return engagement. Applause greeted the play from the time the curtain rose on the first act until it was rung down on the last. Curtain calls were frequent. The climaxes have been somewhat changed since its first production, strengthening the story.

"The Shepherd King" is a drama that will appeal to anyone. The beautiful biblical play with its pretty love scenes brings out the sympathy of the women, while its deeds of daring thrill the hearts of the men. "The Shepherd King" is a clean, wholesome play. It succeeds because it is a story that is well told, splendidly acted and superbly staged.

The great interest last night centred in the portrayal of David by Wright Lorimer and Princess Michal by Miss May Buckley. Mr. Lorimer's interpretation of his part was sincere and finished up to the high standard which he set when he was here before. His David if anything was more intense than before, but in spite of that he handled the quieter scenes of the drama delicately.

Few more capable and pleasing actresses than Miss Buckley have been seen in Boston. She charms the audience from her initial entrance until she is proclaimed wife of David and Queen of Israel.

Charles Kent gave a strong impersonation of the wicked old King Saul, and Edward Mackay as Jonathan was capital in the scene when he pleads with his father to meet David and his men after their return as victors from battle.

Miss Nellette Reed, who scored such a hit when she was here before, renewed her former success. She took the part of Princess Merab, an unsympathetic character. Miss Miriam Ward, as Adora; Miss Helen Marshall, as the mother of David, and Miss Margaret Hayward, as the Witch of Endor, all filled their roles very acceptably.

Lorimer Johnstone was Doeg, and the part of brother Omar was taken by Preston Kendall. O'Kane Hillis, as the father of David, was an ideal patriarch, and Damon Lyon, in the role of Shammah, David's loyal brother, won the good will of the audience when he stood by David while the other two were heaping abuse on him and making little of his endeavors to soothe the king with his simple music and singing.

Few of the return engagements in Boston this season have been very successful from the financial standpoint. If last night's big audience is an augury "The Shepherd King" will establish a record.

There will be performances of "The Shepherd King" every evening this week and matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

Rejane in "Amoureuse" at Boston

Mme. Rejane began her second and last week at the Boston Theatre last night with a presentation of "Amoureuse," a comedy in three acts by Georges de Porto-Riche. In addition, she gave as an afterpiece, Meilhac and Halevy's one-act comedy, "Lolotte."

"Amoureuse," while termed a comedy, is of the emotional order. It is brilliant and sparkling, and it tells a story of happenings that would only be possible in Paris. It is clever, very clever, and one might say that it carries a lesson for Parisians rather than for good Americans, and need not be discussed here, even if the burden of it could be made to sound well in plain English.

Rejane plays the part of a woman who is still madly in love with her husband, after eight years of marriage. He is a doctor, a savant, devoted to his profession, and a man who has let the idea grow upon him that he is no longer in love with his wife, in fact, that he had never really been in love with her. Her tenderness and fondness bore him, and while he tries to hide the fact from her, he condoles with himself whenever he is alone and works himself into a condition of nervous irritability which leads to frequent quarrels. Then there is a friend, a familiar in the household, who comes and goes as he pleases, and of whom both husband and wife are fond. The friend was in love with the wife before her marriage, but had the doctor do his courting for him, with the result that the doctor married the girl himself. But this little circumstance never severed their friendly relations, and if the savant had only had a little less brain and a little more common sense, their pleasant chumship might have continued indefinitely. The friend is not quite such a nice fellow as the others think him, however. He has never lost his desire for the girl he didn't get, and has lingered around under the cherry tree with a sort of hope that some day the cherry may drop into his mouth.

Rejane was, of course, delightful as the wife. She is a true emotional comedienne. The character might be insipid, at least in the first half of the play, in the hands of most actresses, but Rejane made her interesting from the start and portrayed her moods and impulses with consummate art. Dumeny was the husband, and Gorieux the friend, and they, as well as the others of the company, played admirably.

"La Robe Rouge" will be the bill this evening, "Amoureuse" will be repeated to-morrow afternoon, "Zaza" will be given to-morrow night and at the Saturday matinee, "L'Hirondelle" will be presented Thursday, "Sapho" Friday, and "La Passerelle" Saturday evening.

Splendid Features at Music Hall.

Two monologists, R. G. Knowles and May Isabel Fisk, divide the honors of an excellent bill at Music Hall this week. Mr. Knowles returns to Boston after an absence of eight years, the greater part of which has been spent abroad; Mrs. Fisk is making her first appearances before an audience in Boston.

Both monologists are decidedly clever in their respective lines. Mr. Knowles's fun is of the rapid-fire order. Joke after joke, witticism after witticism is hurled at his hearers in quick succession. His work is unique and his jokes are new. He also sings some very clever songs.

Mrs. Fisk divides her monologue into three parts. Perhaps the cleverest is her characterization of the "saleslady." As "the Ribbon Counter Girl," so familiar to readers of the BOSTON AMERICAN, Mrs. Fisk showed her talent as an entertainer to splendid advantage, and scored one of the biggest hits of the evening. She has a decidedly pleasing stage appearance.

Along with the monologues of Mrs. Fisk and Mr. Knowles there is a dialogue, in which John T. Thorne and Grace Carleton make the fun fast and furious. Milly Capell shows her wonderfully well trained Arabian horse and her pack of trained hounds. The Seven Grunathos, a troupe of European acrobats, do a turn that is away above the ordinary. Prevost and Prevost are seen in a mirth-provoking acrobatic act; Holcombe, Curtis and Webb present a skit which gives them a chance to render some very pretty musical numbers very acceptably. The Rolfes, musicians, and the vitagraph complete the bill.

"A Wife's Secret," at the Grand.

"A Wife's Secret," another one of Hal Reid's emotional comedy-dramas, is at the Grand Opera House this week. In the estrangement of Mona Madison and her husband, a clergyman, through George Watson, who unscrupulously uses to his own advantage the misfortunes of her father, who is a drunkard and an outcast, the emotion is supplied in allopathic doses. Little Marie, their child, is the centre of many scenes in which the feelings of the audience are stirred in sympathy, while many opportunities for resentment are offered through the actions of the sanctimonious sister of the deceived clergyman.

Nadine Winston, as Aunt Dilsey Lee, the faithful colored mammy, who refused to desert her mistress in her misfortune, captured the audience from the gallery to the orchestra last night.

The principal scene in the play is that of the belfry on Christmas Eve. It is in this scene also that the real climax of the play occurs. Mona, while resisting Warren's advances in the belfry of the church, where she has climbed for shelter from a snowstorm, is rescued by her husband.

Thomas W. Ross Applauded in "Checkers" at the Globe

Those who wish to have their blood stirred with exciting situations, to laugh at bright and healthy fun furnished by unusually clever character actors, to sympathize with a sterling young man who is down in his luck and to rejoice with him when he wins deserved success and the girl he loves, should not fail to see Thomas W. Ross and his excellent supporting company in Kirke La Shelle's production of "Checkers," which began a two weeks' run at the Globe Theatre last night.

The play was received with great enthusiasm by an audience that crowded the theatre, and Mr. Ross received deserved curtain calls, to which he responded modestly as became the quiet, but resourceful, Checkers. His portrayal of the part was admirable in every way. He plainly had a keen and thorough understanding of the character of Checkers, his manly honesty, his native chivalry, his loyalty to friends and his deep and tender love for the girl for whose sake he was willing to bear so much humiliation and temptation, and he lived the part to the smallest detail.

Restraint and coolness were chief among the traits of Checkers, and Mr. Ross's work was marked with these qualities to a degree and with an art that many an older and more famous actor might profitably imitate. Yet he made it plain with the highest skill that under his calm exterior there was force and fire and resistless determination and tremendous passion, and he also made it evident that he is admirably fitted for much more important characters than Checkers, interesting as that young winner is.

Mr. Ross was particularly effective in the race track scene, and where his cleverness and courage stop the run on his prospective father-in-law's bank.

David Braham, Jr., as the "Push" Miller, Joseph Wilkes as Adoniram Barlow, Charles Willard as Uncle Jerry Halter, Miss Katherine Mulkins as Pert Barlow, together with all the rest of this most excellent company won deserved applause.

Papinta Makes Big Hit at Keith's.

Keith's has as good a vaudeville bill as has been seen in Boston since the beginning of shows at the Hub. There is something good going on all the time, and it must be hard for the "ad writer" to pick out a "topliner." Every taste will find something of excellent quality that has a special appeal.

Papinta is there in all her wondrous spectacular dances. Each year seems to develop something better in this popular little Terpsichore. There is greater finish and grace, if that be possible, in her dancing this week. The stage equipment is thorough, the lights perfect, and everything is combined in detail to make the production perfect.

For genuine comedy the Fitzgibbon-McCoy trio commends itself to anyone who likes a long laugh and a hearty one. Bert Fitzgibbon, as funny and rapid-firing as ever, has a new "line of talk" that is nothing less than "killing." And he is the most active performer when he is not on the stage that ever trod the boards.

The Millman trio of tight-wire performers does some clever and sensational work that is thrilling to an extreme. One of the young ladies is especially attractive in her turn, and the novelty of the work of the team is sure to make a hit. This is the first time the trio has been seen here.

Watson and Hills do an interesting song and dance act, and one song takes the house by storm. Walter C. Kelly is the cleverest dialect story teller before the public, and he has some of his best stories this week.

Among the other excellent acts that go to make up the unusually good bill are J. Aldrich Libby and Katherine Traver, Philbrooke and Reynolds, Dolan and Lenharr, Kimball and Donovan, Bailey and Madison, Gorman and West, Robin, the juggler, and Joe Goetz.

Great Bill Wins Favor at Howard

There is a great show at the Howard this week, and yesterday's audiences testified their approval by applause that made the old house ring. The big feature of the bill is contributed by Jules and Ella Garrison, who appear in their tragedy parody, "An Ancient Roman." They are very clever and their burlesque is immensely funny. It kept yesterday's audiences in a roar from beginning to end. Another star feature is Caicedo, who does really wonderful work on the bounding wire. Julia Humes made a hit by her beautiful ballad singing. Another clever number is that of Jane Courthorpe and her company, in "A Fisherman's Luck." Among the others who appear are Ziska and King, "The Magician and his Valet," a juggling act; the Jackson family, in trick and fancy bicycling; Bush and Gordon, in burlesque athletics; Manning and Drew in a musical comedietta; Brandow and Wiley, in a musical act, and Charles H. Duncan, character comedian. The Howard burlesquers appear in "A New Deal."

Castle Square Theatre.

Henry Arthur Jones's clever comedy, "The Manoeuvres of Jane," was presented by the stock company at the Castle Square Theatre yesterday, and thoroughly pleased the audiences at both performances. It is full of droll situations and bright dialogue, and the plot is very ingeniously devised. It is given an excellent performance. Ben A. Field plays Lord Papchild; De Witt C. Jennings, Jervis Ponchion; A. H. Van Buren, George Lancton; Lillian Kemble, Jane; Kate Ryan, Lady Papchild, and the other characters are all in good hands.

Columbia Music Hall.

The big feature of the bill at Columbia Music Hall this week is the sensational racing on home trainers of Dorlon and Root, recent winners of the six-day bicycle race at Madison Square Garden, New York. The men are in tip-top form and reel off miles in surprisingly rapid fashion. There are many other star acts on the bill, including the clever sketch of Belmont and O'Brien, the two Boston favorites. The burlesque of the "Cozy Corner Girls" is one of the best ever seen in this city.

Lyceum Theatre.

The Utopian Burlesquers began a week's engagement at the Lyceum Theatre yesterday, and, judging by the signs of approval bestowed by the audience at both performances, most decidedly made good. They give a lively show, with two burlesques, "Broke and Broken" and "A Yellow Dog," and an olio of more than ordinary interest and variety. Some of the leaders in the latter are Valmore and Horton, Florence Kimball, John W. Jess, Ned Fredo, and the Boston Comedy Four.

Bowdoin Square Theatre.

"For Her Children's Sake" is the offering of the stock company at the Bowdoin Square Theatre this week. It was presented for the first time here yesterday, and was given a very warm reception. It is a melodrama, but a moving as well as stirring one, and tells a story very interesting to those who love plays with heart touches.

Austin & Stone's Museum.

Mme. Schell and her performing Nubian lions made such a hit at Austin & Stone's Museum last week that they have been continued for the present. Mme. Schell is a skilful animal trainer, and her act is decidedly sensational. There are many other good features, including White Beaver in remarkable bow and arrow shooting, and the Chivallis in their impalement act.

Palace Theatre.

The Trans-Atlantic Burlesquers are the attraction at the Palace Theatre this week. They began their engagement here yesterday, and were very successful in pleasing the patrons of this place of amusement. They give a musical extravaganza entitled "The Pirates of Panama," which has a clever plot, and is full of amusing scenes and incidents.

Nickelodeon.

There was a crowd at the Nickelodeon all day long yesterday, and there was much praise for the show offered. The attractions this week are interesting, some of them being very novel, and the stage show is also good.

AMUSEMENTS.

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9—Famous Stars—9
James O'Neill, Louis James, J. E. Dodson, Jameson Lee Finney, Isabel Irving, Mrs. Le Moyne, Sarah Truax, Eliita Proctor Otis, Clara Morris
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And 150 People
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Evening Prices 25—50—75—1.00
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Twice Daily, 2 and 8. Every Seat Reserved.
MORE "QUALITY" VAUDEVILLE
R. G. Knowles
May Isabel Fisk
Milly Capell
7 Grunatho Sisters
Thorne & Carleton
Holcombe, Curtis & Webb
Prevost & Prevost
The Rolfes
and Other Features

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Chas. Frohman, Rich & Harris, Lessees & Mgrs
Last 5 Nights, 8. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2
RICE'S MERRY SHOP GIRLS
The Newest English Musical Novelty "Mr. Wix of Wickham"
Next week: LOUIS MANN in "The Second Fiddle"

AMUSEMENTS.

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GEORGE ADE'S DELIGHTFUL COMEDY
THE COUNTY CHAIRMAN
With Original Spectacular Production as Presented
312 TIMES at WALLACK'S, N. Y.
COMPANY OF 100
Evg's at 8. Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2.
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JAMES K.
HACKETT
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THE FORTUNES OF THE KING
SEATS NOW SELLING

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Evenings at 8
MATINEE TODAY
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See the Thrilling Escape from the Belfry of the Church.
Eves., Orch. 80c., 50c., 75c. Fam. Cir. 20c.
Mats. Special prices. Orch. 30c., 50c., F. C. 20c.
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AMUSEMENTS.

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Today, in company with the following noted entertainers:
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Dolan and Lonharr
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Henri Robin
Fitzgibbon-McCoy Trio
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Shepherd King

COLONIAL THEATRE
Chas. Frohman, Rich & Harris, Lessees & Mgrs.
LAST WEEK
SPECIAL MATINEE TO-MORROW AT 2.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
EDNA MAY
In the Delightful Musical Success
THE SCHOOLGIRL
Curtain rises promptly at 8.
Last Mat. Saturday, January 21, at 2
Beginning Monday, Jan. 23, LULU GLASER, in "A Madcap Princess." Seat sale to-day at 8 A. M. Regular Colonial Theatre Prices, 1.50, 1.00, 75, 50, 35. All Seats Reserved.

HOLLIS ST. THEATRE
Isaac B. Rich, Proprietor and Manager.
WED. AND SAT. MATINEES AT 2.
TONIGHT at 8
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
JOHN DREW
In the Best Role of His Career,
THE DUKE OF KILLICRANKIE
As given for over four months at the Empire Theatre, N. Y.

PALACE TRANS-ATLANTIC BURLESQUERS
GRAND SMOKING CONCERTS
Prices—10—20—25.
TELEPHONE 2150 HAYMARKET.

HOWARD TODAY 1 TILL 11 P. M.
Jules and Ella Garrison, Caicedo, Jane Courthope and Co., Ziska and King, Jackson Family, Bush and Gordon, Brandow and Wiley, and other varietyists. Our front row fascinators in the fresh burletta, "A New Deal."

HEARST'S BOSTON AMERICAN

WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST

80 AND 82 SUMMER ST., BOSTON, JANUARY 17, 1905.

Women Always Fear Something,

And for Good Reason. They Have Babies on Their Minds

Dorothy Dix, as you may have noticed, is preaching to women about their fears—on the Woman's Page.

Dorothy Dix has been persuaded to give up her writing for all other newspapers and write for the **BOSTON AMERICAN.**

Dorothy Dix is an unusual young woman, she has brains. That is not unusual among women. She wants to do good. That is a feeling common to all women, fortunately.

She sees intuitively the moral side of questions, as all good women do.

She has a sense of humor and the faculty of not taking herself too seriously, even when she is at her wisest. That is rare among women—rarer still among men.

Miss Dix proposes—if she can—to make women take a serious view of their weaknesses—also of their possibilities. She knows what women can do if they try—she wants them to vote, to take a wide interest in life—without neglecting the important things at home.

Those who read Dorothy Dix's articles, her more serious sermons, or her lighter, more amusing writings, like the dialogues of the "Stenographer," or the "Fables in Slang," will share the thinking process of a very clever woman. Men will be made wiser by her, and women, too.

Miss Dix's views on the fears of women are interesting. We recommend them to women of all kinds.

There is no doubt that fear, in its many phases, haunts all women's lives.

Some, as Miss Dix tells you, fear that they will never get a husband. Having got one, others fear they may lose him. Many dread the poorhouse, without reason.

If women can rid themselves of fear, they will vastly increase their happiness and their chances of success.

We believe that the remarkable attraction that women find in Christian Science is largely due to the fact that Mrs. Eddy teaches her disciples fearlessness.

Women must remember, however, that while religious enthusiasm in various shapes may rid a few of fear temporarily, or even permanently, the inheritance of ages is not to be got rid of instantly by the mass of women.

Fear is, among women, an inheritance of tens and even hundreds of centuries.

Women have been born fearful, and they have lived full of fear.

If it had not been so the earth would have been populated much more slowly.

The safety of the home and of the children is a very modern social improvement.

The primitive woman did not dare to leave her children for a moment. The enemy of the tribe would usually knock the children on the head—that there might be fewer of the enemy in the future. Wild beasts visited the savage homes—and fat human baby was very acceptable.

Even the savage man who came to steal the primitive woman began usually by killing her babies—as many as might be in sight. He found it easier to begin housekeeping without them, and he wanted the woman's attention centred on him.

Women in early days, in order to protect the children that had only her instinct to protect them, lived in a constant state of dread.

Every sound, every rustling of the bushes out of doors, every approaching creature, meant some kind of dread.

Now she is partly freed from that worry, although more than half the women are still worried about their children's regular meals, or their clothes, or the rent, or a drunken husband.

There is still fear enough among the poor women to keep their minds tormented. And the more prosperous women are so close to their frightened ancestors as to make freedom from worry unnatural.

They have become so used to a state of dread that they conjure up things to be afraid of when no fearful realities present themselves.

Dorothy Dix has set out to cure women of fear. Very wisely, she uses ridicule, as well as gentler persuasion.

We advise women to read what Miss Dix says and apply her words to themselves as well as to neighbors.

Fear is, perhaps, the most acute of all suffering. It embitters life, weakens all energies. It paralyzes independent mental action.

It will take many earnest writers and several centuries of security to overcome entirely women's long ages of fear. Miss Dix, at least, is doing what she can to help along her sisters. We congratulate our readers upon the fact that Dorothy Dix hereafter will work for them.

Something Better Than Making Dollars

It Is to Make Other People Happy

John D. Rockefeller, the richest man in the world, is on the right track at last.

Recently he gave a dinner to the two or three hundred young men of his son's Bible class, his wife and himself serving at the tables.

The ground that Mr. Rockefeller stood on that evening was not in any sense debatable. It was Christian ground.

The best thing that any one can do in this world is to serve his fellows in the spirit of an unselfish, loving kindness.

It is human to want to live for one's self; it is divine to want to live for others.

"Get all you can" is a motto that can be easily explained from what we know of the average humanity, but it took the Son of God to teach us that other motto, "Do all you can, for love's sake, to make others happy."

The man, who, in the spirit of a genuine good will, does something that lightens and brightens the life of a fellow human being reaches the high-water mark of noble endeavor.

Mr. Rockefeller is a very rich man, and his riches make him very powerful; but he never appeared so well, with all his wealth and power, as he did while serving those young men, and, by his service, trying to make life pleasant for them.

In the eyes of many people it is a great thing to make a million dollars, and an unspeakably great and wonderful thing to make hundreds of millions; but do these people know that it is still greater to make even one human heart happy?

The rest is vanity and folly.

THE ATTITUDE OF THE GAS TRUST

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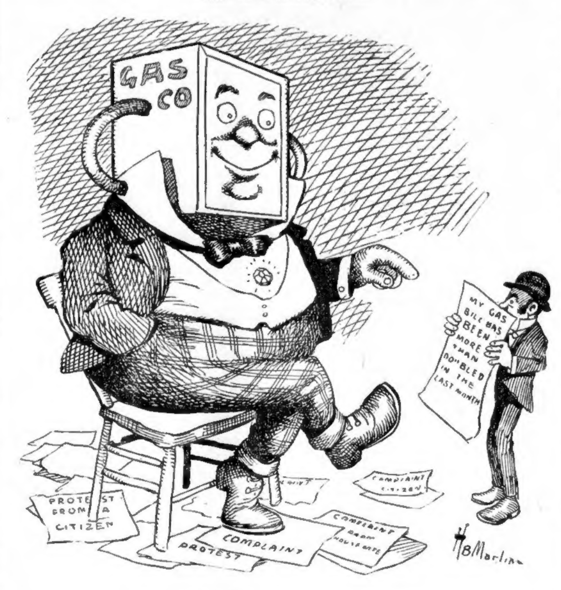

"Well, if you don't like it, what are you going to do about it?"

JUST SUPPOSIN'

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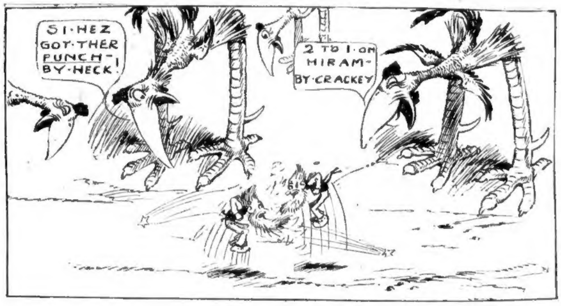


If Things Were Upside Down

WOULD HE MIND?

"'Scuse me, mister, but do you mind if little Maud rakes de hay awhile wid her little rake?"

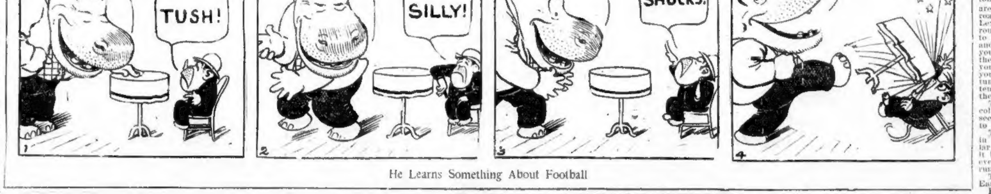
SIGHT CURE.

"Stand here, mister, I won't be gone a second."
"What fer?"
"Me little sister ain't feelin' very well an' I want her ter see you!"

A SPORT.

"Is dere anythin' interestin' in de poiper?"
"I don't know; I ain't got ter de sportin' page yet."

KNOCKO THE MONK


YOU SEE IT WAS LIKE THIS!— I WAS PLAYING FULL-BACK!
TUSH!
THE LION PASSED THE BALL TO ME—
SILLY!
I HOLDS IT LIKE THIS, SEE?—
SHUCKS!
AND KICKS GOAL!
1
2
3
4

He Learns Something About Football

By The Stenographer

THE LIMITED TERM MARRIAGE IS ALL RIGHT FOR MEN, BUT WOULDN'T DO FOR WOMEN AT ALL

Written by Dorothy Dix expressly for the BOSTON AMERICAN.

"It does look like you ought to be able to return a husband or wife to the bargain counter if you find they don't suit when you get home."

"WHAT do you think of the Kansas statesman who is working for the ten-year marriage?" asked the Bookkeeper.

"The only Kansas ladies I ever met were Mary Ellen Lease and Carrie Nation," responded the Stenographer, diplomatically. "Maybe they believe in purgatory instead of everlasting punishment out there."

"Well," went on the Bookkeeper, "this idea of marriage on the instalment plan makes a hit with me. I shouldn't mind going up against a ten-year term, but when it comes to letting myself in for a life sentence I get cold feet.

"And that's the way most men are affected when they think of marching up to the altar and doing the little old until-death-do-us-part act. Of course plenty of men do get married, for the world has always had its heroes, thank goodness! but it's the awful finality of marriage—the knowledge that no matter how badly you get soaked in your bargain you have got to stand for it as long as you live—that makes so many of us sidestep the wedding ring.

"If marriages weren't forever, but just for a time, and a man knew if he got a disagreeable wife, that he could get rid of her when the contract was up, without scandal or disgrace, there'd be no more old bachelors or old maids. Everybody would give the holy estate one try anyhow."

"I've felt that way myself," replied the Stenographer, "and as marriage either makes or mars your happiness, it does look like you ought to be able to return a husband or wife to the bargain counter if you find they don't suit when you get 'em home."

"The short-term marriage would do away with divorce," continued the Bookkeeper. "If the unhappily married knew that there was a time limit on their misery, when they could separate without throwing mud on each other, and dragging their children's names in the mire, they'd brace up and make the best of things and serve out their time without squealing.

"There are not many natural welchers in matrimony. Most of 'em are driven to it by circumstances, and no matter how badly a husband and wife have gotten along together, or how anxious they are to break the marriage tie, there's something—a kind of sentiment, a memory of a time when they did love each other—that makes them want to let each other off easily. But our fool laws won't let 'em.

"A man's got to take away his wife's character, and a woman has got to swear her husband is worse than a brute, before they can retrieve the error of judgment they made in tying up together."

"Do you think that if men and women felt that marriage was a sort of a trial instead of a permanent job, they would try harder to please each other?" asked the Stenographer.

"Sure thing," returned the Bookkeeper. "What makes a man talk to his wife like he wouldn't dare to speak to the cook? Because she can't give notice and quit. What makes a woman who has broken her neck trying to please a man before she married, call off all her fascinations the minute she gets him? Because she has got him cinched. He can't get away, and she doesn't have to make herself agreeable any more.

"But if both parties knew that the contract would be up in ten years, and they wanted to renew it, they'd be on their good behavior, and, anyway, just the uncertainty would add ginger to married life."

"Maybe," responded the Stenographer, gloomily. "I can see where the ten-year marriage contract would be all to the good with a man, but for a woman—nitski! Looks to me she'd be travelling on a continually decreasing capital, and due to end in the Home for Destitute Widows.

"When she was young and good-looking she might make a contract that would look like a gas monopoly. Ten years later she might pull off a pretty good trade still. Ten years more would see her fat and forty, with her stock below par, while at the end of another decade she'd have to begin throwing in chromos with her contract."

"A man loves once with his eyes, and always with his stomach," observed the Bookkeeper, sententiously. "The woman who knew how to keep house and make a man comfortable would have no difficulty in making new contracts, or renewing old ones. You never hear of a man leaving a wife who is a good cook."

"Well," said the Stenographer, "none of your continuous performance weddings for mine. When I get married I want to feel it is for keeps. The idea of hot-footing it through life in pursuit of a husband doesn't win out with me."

DOROTHY DIX.

"The idea of hot-footing it through life in pursuit of a husband doesn't win out with me."

Hints From an Aeolian Harp

THERE is a vale which none hath seen,
Where foot of man has never been,
Such as here lives, with toil and strife,
An anxious and a sinful life.

There every virtue has its birth
Ere it descends upon the earth,
And thither every deed returns
Which in the generous bosom burns.

There love is warm, and youth is young,
And poetry is yet unsung,
For Virtue still adventures there,
And freely breathes her native air.

And ever, if you harken well,
You still may hear its vesper bell,
And tread of high-souled men go by,
Their thoughts conversing with the sky.

Little Editorials from the People

"BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN IS THE BEST"

Editor BOSTON AMERICAN:

Without any doubt the BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN is the best and leading journal of the day. I can't help saying a good word for the high qualities that it possesses.

Each editorial section is worth unlimited praise, and its skill in getting hold of articles on the most important subjects is most remarkable.

Then comes the cartoonists' work, with their skilled exactness and artistic merit.

In short, you should be proud of your position and work. Undoubtedly if you have not already done so, you will gain the love and admiration of all New England.

BENJAMIN S. GAINSBORG.
No. 10 Oakland street, Roxbury.

CRITICISES ELEVATED SERVICE IN EAST BOSTON

Editor BOSTON AMERICAN:

The people of this district, East Boston, are about disgusted with the way they are treated by the Boston Elevated railroad. If you come down from either the Lexington street or Winthrop Junction route on one of those cars and don't wish to go through the tunnel you have to wait and get transferred at the entrance. If you live in what is called the first section, the car that runs in that district will bring you down as the others do and transfer you to a ferry car at the entrance of the tunnel. There is a loss of from five to ten minutes. Through cars should run to the ferry as before.

The Elevated road has uniformed men collecting the toll of 1 cent. The city, it seems to me, should have representatives to do this work.

The Elevated road has had an easy thing in this city. It has the streets in a regular network of tracks and wires. I think it is high time to tax this corporation for every foot of track and for every car it runs through the streets of Boston.

This tunnel difficulty and the service in East Boston should be remedied.

East Boston. FRANK RUSSELL.